The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917.

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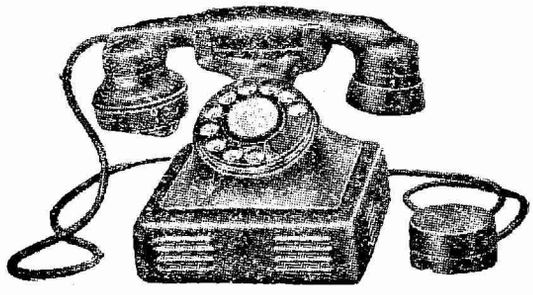

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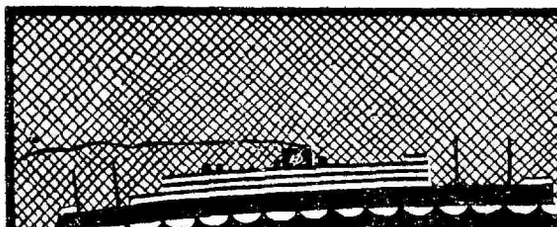

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JAPANESE VERSION OF MOTIVES FOR LAMPSON'S TRIP

WHEN foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to China remain at their posts in Peiping no one pays much attention to them; but when they start traveling around the country everybody sits up and takes notice. Which apparently is responsible for the recent rumors which have been set in motion as a result of a so-called "notable gathering" of foreign diplomats at the far inland town of Chungking in Szechuen province. As the crow flies, Chungking is about 1,000 miles due west of Shanghai and about an equal distance southwest of Peiping. The place is of great importance because it is located at the headwaters for ordinary steam navigation on the Yangtsze and due to its situation above the famous Yangtsze gorge it controls the trade of the great inland "empire" known as Szechuen province. It is through Chungking that most of the native products of Szechuen, salt, bristles, vegetable oils, minerals and opium reach the outside world, and it also is through Chungking that manufactured products of the outside world, machinery, cotton goods and such things, not the least being arms and munitions, are supplied to the 40,000,000 inhabitants and a dozen or so generals who control the province. However, all of the rifles and ammunition do not pass through Chungking for the French are supposed to have a private route for the transportation of these materials into Szechuen from Indo-China through Yunnan province and the British also have an alternative route from India through Tibet.

With reference to the reports in the Chinese newspapers regarding the "notable" gathering of foreign diplomatic officials in Chungking, it was stated that the gathering included Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister; Sir Eric Teichman, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation; J. Meyrier, French Consul-General at Shanghai and Mrs. Meyrier and also Mrs. Wilden, wife of the French Minister in Peiping. It also was reported, but not confirmed, that high naval officials of Britain and France also accompanied the diplomatic representatives. The meeting of these diplomatic representatives of important European powers at Chungking may have been entirely accidental, but the coincidence was too much for the editors of Japanese and Chinese newspapers who scented intrigue of more than usual con-

sequence. As for the Chinese they have for long been worried about British and French activity in this area. They charge that the French, operating from French Indo-China, have designs on Yunnan and Kweichow provinces and southern Szechuen. The Chinese also charge that the Tibetans, armed with rifles supplied by the British through India, are trying to carve out a new empire in western Szechuen, Kokonor (Chinghai) and western Kansu.

The Japanese, however, have offered the most interesting explanation regarding the motives for the British Minister's trip. The bulletin issued through the Japanese military information bureau at Tientsin for June 22 listed the following alleged objects of Sir Miles Lampson in making his trip to Chungking:

1—To investigate general trade conditions along the Yangtsze, so as to find more markets for British products.
2—To consult with Gen. Liu Hsiang, chairman of the Szechuen provincial government, about a loan for $20,000,000, by means of which Gen. Liu hopes to purchase from Great Britain various articles of machinery, arms and munitions, cotton products, etc. this being a British counter-move to the recent Nanking U.S. $50,000,000 cotton-wheat loan.
3—To talk with Liu Hsiang about establishing a boundary between Szechuen and Tibet and also about trade possibilities between these important areas.
4—To inspect a water-power project at Kuchopo, near Ichang, for which the Nanking Government desires to borrow $65,000,000 from British banks.

The Japanese report claimed Gen. Liu Hsiang would be willing to grant British interests a mortgage on the Szechuen salt revenue as security for the various loan projects. With regard to the report that the British are trying again to establish a boundary between Szechuen and Tibet, the Japanese military report claimed that Gen. Liu Hsiang fears a further Tibetan drive into western Szechuen, hence desires a truce and negotiations for establishing a definite boundary. The *China Press* on Sunday, June 25 published a further report regarding Szechuen developments alleging that representatives of Gen. Liu Hsiang in Shanghai had signed a preliminary agreement with agents of the German Gutehoffnungshuette M. A. N. works for the construction of a $20,000,000 (steel) arms manufacturing plant in Szechuen province. In order to complete the story it was rumored further that Sir Miles Lampson visited Gen. Chiang Kai-shek while on his Yangtsze trip and tried to induce Gen. Chiang to discharge all his German military advisers and employ Britons instead, in exchange for which Lampson was alleged to have offered the loans mentioned in the foregoing. Another Japanese report had it that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek asked the British Minister to bring pressure on certain British firms which have been selling munitions to the Cantonese and also to prevent certain Britons from assisting the Cantonese in aviation and other matters. These rumors from Japanese and other quarters may be rumors only, but there is undoubted significance in the reports now beginning to appear about the intrigues of the various Powers for influence and territories in Central Asia—which is about the only territory left in the world which has not been fenced off for future exploitation.

IN ORDER TO FORESTALL THE JAPANESE, TRAIN THE CHINESE!

IT may be only a coincidence that the announcement—made by the Shanghai Municipal Council that the proposal, made by Dr. Chia-lien Lo, director and dean of the Central Political Council, Nanking that six graduates of the institute, of good scholarship and character, after four years' training in different courses of municipal administration, should be attached in rotation to different departments of the Council for a period of four months beginning from July 1 next, has been accepted by the Council,—came just at the time when the Japanese Residents' Association is conducting an agitation to have Japanese participation in all departments of the Municipality's affairs, including the police. very much increased; but it is an appropriate occasion to point out that the problem which faces the Shanghai Municipal Council, the destinies of which, for better or worse, are largely under British control, is whether it shall procrastinate in the matter of training and admitting Chinese to a much greater share in Municipal work, or have the ground cut from under its feet by the Japanese community. Evidently the decison has been the obviously sensible one—to adopt the former course. It will not be many years before, in any event, the British must lose their dominance in the control of the affairs of this Settlement—which they have wielded ever since the Settlement was founded about eighty years ago. The obvious course for the British leaders to follow is to do everything possible to have the control go the rightful parties, namely the Chinese—but unless great caution is observed, it is not an impossibility for Shanghai to go the same way as Manchuria did. The Japanese, whatever their faults, have the virtue of watching their opportunity and exercising their voting rights in the Settlement; and in that respect their assiduity is to be commended—compared with the indifference displayed by the average Westerner here. One of the points to watch out in this connection is this: As is well known, the voting rights here go to the owners of representatives of property —one vote for one interest. The Japanese community is carefully working out a scheme to divide up its interests, so as to get the greatest possible number of voters. Some years ago a British newspaper in Shanghai called attention to this fact, and the Japanese community was so "annoyed" that it brought procedings in the British Police Court against the newspaper for libel. The Magistrate in dismissing the case said that even though the Japanese were doing what had been alleged, there was nothing to their discredit in doing so. By adopting this procedure the number of Japanese votes is growing yearly, and within the next few years it may be taken for granted that there will also be a decided increase in the number of Japanese residents here, so it is very likely that within a few years the Japanese will replace the British in controlling the Settement.—unless the British take time by the forleock in giving the Chinese the chance to get the upper hand first. The question before the Western community here, let it be stated once more, is: Do we prefer the Japanese, or the Chinese, to control?

Not unconnected with this question of Japanese participation in Municipal Affairs is the status

of A. Tajima, an assistant commissioner in the Shanghai Municipal Police. A denial was issued by a spokesman at the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai June 13 that he was connected in any way either officially or unofficially with the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo. A report that he had "not finally severed his connection with the Foreign Office" was carried recently in the Japanese press in Shanghai. The report was published in connection with the move which has been set afoot by the Japanese Residents' Corporation for the promotion of Mr. Tajima from assistant commissioner to the post of a deputy commissioner. The move for Mr. Tajima's promotion comes at a time when it is anticipated Deputy Commissioner M. O. Springfield will be retiring shortly, and a vacancy among the deputy commissioners accordingly will be created. It is recalled that Yao Tseng-moo, a Chinese assistant commissioner of police, was recently promoted to his present post, and the Japanese are understood to feel they are "entitled" to some special consideration at the hands of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Ezra Indictment Constitutes Final Chapter in Old Shanghai British Opium Combine

WHETHER due to the short memories of their editors or for other reasons not a single Shanghai foreign-owned newspaper has called attention to the close connection between the recent indictment in San Francisco of the brothers, Edward and Isaac Ezra, and the old British Opium combine in the Shanghai International Settlement. Judah Ezra who was formally indicted by a San Francisco grand jury on May 16 and his brother Isaac Ezra who was indicted on May 23 on a similar charge of smuggling opium and narcotics into the United States, are brothers of the late Edward Ezra, former head of the Shanghai Opium Monopoly or Combine, who according to popular report amassed a fortune estimated from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 through the import of opium from British India into China. Judah Ezra, according to a *United Press* report from San Francisco, on June 23, confessed to his part in extensive opium smuggling operations between Shanghai and the United States which ran into large figures. Some $50,000 worth of opium and other narcotics were found in Ezra's San Francisco home and in addition to these stocks U. S. Federal officers were reported to have seized other large quantities of narcotics concealed in parcels of tea and other products which were in course of importation. Several other persons both in San Francisco and Shanghai have either been arrested or mentioned in connection with the case. With the exception of one suspect named Allen Zimmerman, allegedly an American all of the others are said to be British subjects. Also, according to rumor in Shanghai several prominent residents of the port have suddenly departed for other places on "urgent business" due to the San Francisco opium disclosures. However, if one would believe the recent statement of a prominent official of the local French Concession, there really was no reason for the sudden departure of these notables for the Shanghai police department is extremely unlikely to take any drastic action in opium cases involving Britons due largely to the fact that many of Shanghai's leading family fortunes owe their inception to the opium traffic. As a matter of fact the Police Department of the International Settlement for many years granted full protection to the Ezra Opium Combine and energetically raided and punished any luckless individual or firm that attempted to compete with Mr. Ezra.

Which factor brings us back to the old Shanghai Opium Combine, headed by the late Edward Ezra, which officially went out of business on April 1, 1917, leaving its chief promotor with a fortune estimated from twenty to thirty millons at a time when Chinese silver dollars were practically at parity with gold. When the Shanghai Opium Combine actually came into existence is not known, but prior to 1906, many of Shanghai's leading British firms were engaged in the import of Indian opium into Shanghai, a familiar sight along the Hongkew bund being warehouses with inscriptions on the doors indicating the contents consisted of Indian opium. The Shanghai opium trade is an old story closely associated with China's relations with Occidental nations and about which many volumes have been written and many international conferences have been held. The story has been enlivened by innumerable dramatic developments, the most sensational being the so-called Opium War between China and Great Britain which was concluded by the Treaty of 1843 whereby China was compelled to permit the importation of Indian opium and in addition was required to cede Hongkong, pay an indemnity of $21,000,000 and open five treaty ports, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, to foreign trade, including of course, opium. The opium war was precipitated by a Chinese named Lin who had been sent to Canton by the Imperial Emperor with instructions to stop the importation of the Indian drug. Lin staged a sort of "Boston Tea Party" all on his own by publicly destroying some 200 chests of opium, this being a small portion of some 20,000 chests then held by British merchants at Canton.

But China was defeated and the ensuing treaty made the Dragon Empire safe for the opium traffic which flourished thereafter. However, it was necessary to fight a second "opium war" in 1858 before the drug traffic was made entirely legal and respectable. This was concluded by the so-called Treaty of Tientsin which made the importation of Indian opium entirely legal. But the foreign merchants were not to have the business all to themselves, for the Chinese began to raise opium-poppies on their own account. According to Ellen La Motte's book, *The Ethics of Opium*, "Since they were to be turned into a nation of drug-takers, they would at least grow their own drug and not let their money be drained out of the country. Thus it came about that after 1858 extensive tracts of land were given over to poppy produc-

tion and whole provinces, or parts of provinces ceased to grow grain and other necessities, and diverted their rich river bottoms to the raising of opium. But Chinese opium could never supplant Indian opium because it was inferior in quality, hence the Chinese product was used to dilute or blend the imported drug, thus reducing the price to suit the taste or purse of the consumer regardless of his status in life."

But in 1906 the incredible happened. The Chinese determined to make one final and supreme effort to give up opium and through the aid and support of certain philanthropically inclined Americans, and a growing self-consciousness on the part of Great Britain, the Chinese entered into an agreement with England whereby Britain agreed to stop the importation of Indian opium if China would agree to cease producing her own. The compact was to run for a period of ten years during which time each side agreed to cut down 10 percent a year, that is, Britain agreed to reduce imports 10 percent a year if China would cut down production a similar amount. The 10-year period started in 1907 and much to the astonishment of the foreigners the Chinese carried out their part of the agreement, in fact they practically did so in the first three years.

This brings us to the Shanghai Opium Combine for while the Chinese were able to stamp out opium production and sale in native territory, they were unable to prevent the sale in the foreign concessions where Chinese laws did not apply. But even in spite of this China won out on her long 10-year fight, for by January 1, 1917 there wasn't a single field of poppies to be found in the entire country. Now enters the picture, one Edward Ezra, British subject of Jewish blood who was head of the Opium Combine. This syndicate of opium dealers, trading between India and China, objected to the coming into force of the 10-year agreement. They claimed they had not been sufficiently warned, had large stocks on hand, and in consequence demanded an extension of nine months in order to liquite their holdings. Also, due to the prohibition of import and abolition of domestic production, the local prices had advanced tremendously. Strong appeals were made to British officialdom in China for relief, but due to the opposition of the London authorities, they were compelled to turn a deaf ear. Then began an underground intrigue between Mr. Ezra and his associates and the then vice-president of China, Feng Kuo-chang, the outcome of which was an agreement on the part of the Peking Government to take over the stocks of the Shanghai Opium Combine. Some 3,000 chests of opium were disposed of in this manner, the sum of money involved being $20,000,000, Feng's apparent purpose being to organize his own opium monopoly. Feng claimed he had been compelled to do this because of certain diplomatic pressure, but the financial consideration was supposed to have been the chief motive. But at this point there was another unexpected development. Outraged public opinion throughout the country literally blew the lid off. Public meetings of protest were held and as a result, the Peking Government was compelled to publicly burn its stocks of opium which had been purchased from the Shanghai Combine.

But Edward Ezra had his $20,000,000 and considerably more besides and with it he proceeded to become a leading citizen of the International Settlement, getting himself elected to the chairmanship of the Municipal Council. Also he invested heavily in local real estate in the down-town business district and in the residence section on Avenue Joffre in the French Concession. Among the properties he acquired was the old Astor House Hotel and a controlling interest in one of the local foreign newspapers. But Mr. Ezra had bad luck with his opium fortune. First there was the so-called "baseball scandal" wherein certain brothers of Ezra were involved in the bribing of a team of American negro players which had come to Shanghai to play a triangular series with the Shanghai team and a Japanese team. The negroes were slated to win the series but lost the crucial game, thereby enabling the Ezras to win some heavy bets. But after the team had returned to Manila the negroes talked and it finally become known that they had been paid to "throw" the game. Shanghai then blew up and the Ezras were discredited, a not unimportant part in the discrediting being played by Eugene Chen who was then editor of a local Kuomintang newspaper. Although Edward Ezra was not himself involved in the baseball scandal, the publicity injured him politically and shortly afterward he departed on a trip to the United States, leaving a power-of-attorney in the hands of his brothers. This trip brought further misfortune, for while Mr. Ezra was in the United States the Shanghai war boom collapsed and when he returned to Shanghai he found that his fortune had been largely dissipated and shortly after that he died.

His two brothers, Isaac and Judah, partners in his various enterprises shortly afterwards departed for the United States where they engaged in real-estate transactions in the San Francisco district. One of the recent *United Press* reports dealing with the indictment of the Ezra brothers on charges of opium and morphine smuggling described them as "two of the richest men ever to come out of China." Also, they were described as the central figures in a "far-flung and powerful international dope ring." But as stated in the opening paragraph of this article, not a single Shanghai newspaper has made any reference whatever to their equally dramatic connection with the old Shanghai Opium Combine. Their arrest and indictment in the United States on charges of dope-smuggling constitutes the final chapter in that ugly episode in the relations of Occident and Orient.

Did the Redskins People Asia, or Vice Versa?

North American Indians may have been the parent race of Asiatic tribes now wandering over Mongolia's vast deserts and plains, according to a recent article by Dr. Thomas B. Marquis, described as an authority on tribal customs, published at Billings, Montana. He said the Mongolian women must do most of the household and camp work—as did the squaws. Dr. Marquis cites their method of tanning hides as an example of remarkable similarity between their habits. Mourning habits and superstitions of the Indians greatly resemble those of Asiatic tribes, Dr. Marquis said.

[This "authority" has probably put the cart before the horse. There is much more evidence to show that the Redskins originally came from Asia, the cradle of the world's races and religions (including the Christian). —Ed. *C. W. R.*]

How Japan Scrapped the Tangku Peace Agreement---Added 5,000 Square Miles to Manchukuo

THE truce agreement signed by the Chinese and Japanese military representatives at Tangku on May 31 contained the following essential provisions:

"1—The Chinese troops will completely withdraw to the west and south of a line connecting Yenching, Changping, Kaolimen, Shunji, Tungchow, Hsiangho, Paoti, Lintingchen, Ningho, and Lutai. They undertake not to advance beyond this line and will abstain from all provocative and disturbing acts in future.

"2—In order to confirm the execution of the provisions in article one of this agreement, the Japanese troops may at any time observe the area by aeroplanes or other methods, to which the Chinese official quarters will furnish the various necessary facilities and give proper protection.

"3—When the Japanese troops have confirmed the fulfilment by the Chinese of the provisions of article one the Japanese troops will refain from pursuing the Chinese troops beyond the line demarcated and will voluntarily withdraw as far north as the Great Wall.

"*4—The maintenance of peace and order in the area south of the Great Wall and north and east of the line beyond which. the Chinese will not advance will be undertaken by the Chinese police force.*

"5—The present agreement will come into force immediately after signature."

When these terms were published originally in *The Review* on June 3 special attention was called to Paragraph 4 (printed in italics above) which specified that the so-called "neutral" area consisting of some 5,000 square miles of northern Hopei province was to be policed by a "Chinese police force," but with the significant omission that nothing was said about the disposition of the so-called Manchukuo troops which had been sent into the area by the Imperial Japanese forces during the course of the fighting. In other words the truce agreement provided for the mutual withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese military forces and the establishment of a "dead-line" beyond which the forces of the Chinese Government could not advance. Provision also was made for the regular Japanese inspection of the area "by airplane or other methods," to insure that China had carried out her part of the compact. But, as stated, the weak point in the truce, from China's standpoint, was the failure of the Chinese negotiators to make any mention in the terms of the disposition of the Manchukuo "irregulars" which had cooperated with the Japanese forces in the advance toward Tientsin and Peiping. When the truce arrangement was made following the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in the spring of 1932, it was carefully specified that the Chinese police which were to maintain peace and order in the Shanghai area, following the evacuation of the opposing military forces, were to be controlled by the *Chinese Government*. This immediately put an end to Japanese intrigue looking to the creation of a "buffer" zone about the Shanghai foreign settlements and enabled the Chinese authorities to clean up seditious elements which had cooperated with the Japanese during the course of the conflict. Hu Li-fu, the Chinese renegade who attempted to set up an independent regime under Japanese auspices in Chapei was recently executed by the Chinese forces in Soochow following a trial in the Kiangsu High Court wherein it was definitely proved that he had been paid by the Japanese for his seditious activities.

In view of this experience at Shanghai, it is therefore difficult to understand why the Chinese military leaders in Peiping, particularly Gen. Huang Fu who was sent north to negotiate the truce, failed to include a similar provision in the Tangku truce. But regardless of the reason for the omission, the fatal results are now apparent, for the Japanese are taking advantage of this fatal omission to insist that the maintenance of peace and order in the northern neutral zone must be handed over to the Manchukuo "irregulars," otherwise Chinese renegades who are in pay of the Japanese Army. The chief leaders of these irregular troops, whose names have appeared in the newspapers recently are Li Chi-chun, Ting Chiang, Ho Yu-peng, Ma Ting-fu and Pai Chan-wu, the first mentioned being the most important. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, a Japanese-educated military officer, formerly with Feng Yu-hsiang, also is reported to be working with the Japanese at Chinwantao. The number of troops which they control and which are now stationed in the "neutral" zone have been estimated at 20,000 to 30,000.

What the final outcome of this situation will be cannot be foretold at this time but a Japanese *Rengo* report from Tokyo on June 26 claimed that an agreement already had been concluded whereby one of these "irregular" commanders, Gen. Ting Chiang, had been authorized by the Chinese military authorities to assume responsibility for the policing of the so-called Luan-Tung district, otherwise the important triangular area lying to the east and north of the Luan river. Since the conclusion of hostilities late in May, Gen. Ting Chiang, with the open backing of the Japanese Army, has been sitting astride the Peiping-Mukden railway in the vicinity of Tangshan. Now, according to the Japanese report he has been appointed administrator of the Luan-Tung area wherein are located the important properties of the Kailan Mining Administration. There can be but one meaning to this development, the complete Japanese control of this area as well as the railway which serves the district and connects Tientsin and Shanhaikwan. What is to be done about the other "irregular" commanders has not yet been decided, but reports from the north indicate they are being regularly supplied and paid by the Japanese Army and that Japan apparently has no intention of forcing their withdrawal from the neutral zone, which is neutral in name only and actually has become a part of Manchukuo.

Since the Chinese military forces have been withdrawn from the area and the Chinese authorities have agreed not to send them back, the Chinese authorities obviously have no power to compel the evaucation of the Japanese puppets.

The practical effect of this situation has been to place the Japanese in complete control while Chinese authority has been reduced to almost complete impotency. The effect of this is most apparent in Peiping where Japanese soldiers maintain regular patrols throughout the city and have adopted an extremely provocative attitude toward the Chinese authorities and population.

The latest development in the neutral zone, referred to in reports from Peiping on June 23, was the creation of a so-called "National Self-Control Allied Force," composed of the renegade Chinese commanders and their Manchukuo-Japanese political associates. The report claimed this organization had unfurled the old five-barred republican flag and had distributed circulars demanding the control of the Chinese government by the "five-races," otherwise the Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Turkomans and Chinese. Leaflets also were distributed denouncing the Kuomintang Party. Unable to send troops into the zone to cope with these rebel forces, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, commander of the Nanking forces in the north, sent urgent appeals to Wang Ching-wei in Nanking and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang for instructions. What Nanking's decision was has not been announced, but a *Reuter* report from Peiping on June 24 stated that "depression and pessimism" prevailed in Peiping over the refusal of the Japanese to solve the problem of the irregular Manchukuo troops in the Luan Tung area. The Chinese newspapers although under strong censorship, declared that the Japanese were openly violating the Tangku truce by demanding that Gen. Li Chi-chun, head of the irregulars, be appointed head of the guards along the railway from Tientsin to Chinwantao. A further report from Peiping in the *China Times* stated that the Manchukuo irregulars had assumed full control of twenty districts in the Luan area and had appointed their own magistrates and other officials, and in addition had issued a declaration stating they would not submit to the control of the Hopei provincial authorities. The *China Times* in commenting on the situation stated that the real object of the Japanese was to create a buffer state as a starting point for further aggression in north China which ultimately would carry Japanese military influence to the Yellow river. "There is every indication that the Tangku truce agreement will soon become a scrap of paper and the present lull in the north and the independence movement of the irregulars are only intended to enable Japan to adopt a wait-and-see policy before pushing further on with their plans."

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FENG AND THE CHAHAR SITUATION

It is against this background of Japanese violation of the Tangku truce agreement and the consolidation of Japanese-Manchukuo power in northern Hopei province, that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is attempting to develop his influence in Chahar province with the object of continuing military resistance to the Japanese. Owing to the charges and counter-charges and propaganda from Moscow and Tokyo regarding the source of Feng Yu-hsiang's support, it has been difficult to find out what really is going on in Chahar province. However, there seems to be one outstanding element and that is Feng's determination to remain in Kalgan and continue the anti-Japanese movement despite efforts on the part of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Nanking officialdom to induce him to retire. Reports in the Chinese newspapers in Peiping and Shanghai on June 22 and 23 indicated plainly that Feng has no intention of retiring and more, apparently has actually embarked on a campaign to drive the Japanese Manchukuo troops from northern Chahar province. A report in the *China Times* on June 26 stated that one of Feng's armies had reoccupied the town of Paokang from the Manchukuo forces and that his troops were continuing to advance northward in the direction of Kuyuan and Dolonor, both of which are held by mixed forces of Japanese and Manchukuo troops. Another report in the *Sin Wan Pao* claimed that Feng now has 70,000 troops in his anti-Japanese allied forces which have been organized into ten armies, the upkeep of which was costing the Christian General $1,505,000 a month. Another development indicating that Feng's activities are gaining strength was the circulation of a telegram signed by twenty of his subordinate commanders announcing their determination to continue the anti-Japanese struggle. Among those who signed the telegram were the heads of the ten armies, Fang Cheu-wu, Chi Hung-chang, Tung Lin-ko, Kao Shu-hsun, Chang Li-shen, Liu Kwei-tang, Teng Wen, Li Fu-chu, Li Hai-tsin, and Sun Liang-cheng, former chairman of Shantung. However, the telegram did not contain the names of any of Feng's more important former subordinates such as Han Fu-chu, head of the Shantung administration; Sung Chih-yuan or Sun Tien-ying. But there were two significant troops movements which the Chinese newspapers labeled as "mysterious," one being the sudden desertion of Gen. Wang Chih-yuan and an entire brigade of troops which had been stationed at Mienhsien, Shensi. Gen. Wang, a former subordinate of Marshal Feng, suddenly marched his troops out of their barracks on June 6 and according to report they were headed in the direction of Chahar. The other report stated that General Sun Tien-ying, another former Feng subordinate, had decided to move his 50,000 troops from Hopei province in the direction of Chinhai, this being interpreted as a move to support Feng in the so-called Northwest. Gen. Sung Chih-yuan, former chairman of Chahar province, who did the most effective fighting against the Japanese in the vicinity of the Great Wall, has refused to resume the post of head of the Chahar provincial government, hence the Nanking Government's plans to sidetrack Feng and place Chahar directly under the control of the Peiping Military Commission has become deadlocked. What inspired Feng Yu-hsiang to change his mind about retiring voluntarily from Chahar is not known, but according to the Chinese papers he reversed his attitude following a visit to Kalgan of an agent of Hu Hanming from Canton. Owing to Canton's open support of Feng, Nanking apparently has given up its original intention of sending forces into Chahar for the purpose of dislodging the Christian General. A report in the *Shun Pao* on June 22 stated that Canton had wired directly to Generals Kwan Cheng-lin, Huang Chieh and Hsiao Tze-chu, leaders of the forces advancing on Kalgan requesting them not to advance on Kalgan and thus precipitate a civil war situation in the north.

A further element influencing the situation has been the circulation of a resolution by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce urging the continuance of anti-Japanese resistance both in Hopei province and in Chahar. The telegram circulated by the Chamber called attention to Japan's violation of the Tangku truce and Japan's control of northern Chahar. It was declared that unless China continued her resistance, "the foundation laid by the Japanese will become consolidated and the recovery of the lost territories made more difficult....it is even possible that with their gains in the northeastern provinces, the Japanese will launch fresh designs upon the northwestern and even central provinces——the government must lose no time in planning for the recovery of the lost provinces." The Chamber also announced its intention of continuing the boycott and urged the imposition of still higher customs duties against "cheap goods."

The Chahar situation has received major attention in all of the Chinese newspapers. The *Sin Wan Pao*, leading Shanghai newspaper on June 27 stated that when the volunteers and other military units withdrew from Jehol, they all concentrated in Chahar province, "thereby plunging that province into a state of utter disorder." This accounted for the easy loss of Dolonor, Kuyuan and Paokang to the Japanese and Manchukuo forces. "Therefore, if China wishes to save Chahar, it is absolutely necessary in the first place to unify the military command in that province.....with regard to Marshal Feng's attempt to reoccupy northern Chahar, he must make this move in cooperation with Gen. Liu Kwei-tang, the leader of the Manchukuo forces, who allegedly is opposed to the Japanese, otherwise his offensive movement may lead to a renewal of the Sino-Japanese warfare in Chahar, which would be absurd because of Feng's inability to resist the Japanese....Therefore, though we share Feng's views for continued resistence against the Japanese, we cannot agree that he should be the man to carry it out...his present move may result in the complete loss of the province to the Japanese."

An obviously important element in the Chahar situation from the standpoint of Feng Yu-hsiang's activities is the Christian General's obvious attempt to rally his former subordinates to his banner under the banner of anti-Japanese resistance. A further element in the situation is Feng's undoubted influence with the Mongolian chieftains in both Inner and Outer-Mongolia. In some quarters it is thought that while Feng's anti-Japanese drive may not be fruitful of practical results, the ultimate outcome may be his resumption of control of China's northwestern provinces, including Chahar, Suiyuan, Shensi, Kansu and possibly Sinkiang.

Thus far there has been no indication of the attitude of General Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi provincial government, toward Marshal Feng's adventure. General Yan has refused to state his attitude, further than his long-standing friendship for General Feng. According to reports in the Chinese newspapers this week, Dr. H. H. Kung, head of the Central Bank, who is a native of Shansi province, is planning shortly to proceed to Shansi for the purpose of asking General Yen to mediate in the controversy between Feng and the Central Government.

Another recent development which may be of some significance was the announcement that General Ma Chan-shan, former head of the Heilungkiang provincial government, General Su Ping-wen, former head of the railway guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway and a number of other leaders of Manchurian troops and volunteers were shortly proceeding to Peiping for the purpose of holding a conference.

Chinese Farmers Want A Hand in $50,000,000 Loan

In a petition submitted to the Ministry of Industry, the Greater Shanghai Farmers' Union suggests that a National Conference of Farmers' Unions be convened for the formulation of measures on farm relief and the election of representatives to sit on the proposed Committee for the Administration of the American wheat and cotton loan. The petition points out that although a special Rural Rehabilitation Commission had recently been appointed by the Government to discuss measures of farm relief, the Commission is, however, composed entirely of celebrities, and financial and industrial leaders, who are not actually acquainted with the needs and grievances of the farmers. This fact, it is alleged, has rendered it impossible for the Commission to devise measures which will answer the actual needs of the farmers. The petition also stresses the point that as the import of American wheat and cotton to be purchased under the G$50 millions loan is likely to affect the interests of Chinese farmers, the Legislative Yuan has made it a condition for the ratification of the loan that a Special Committee shall be formed for the administration of the loan; and that on this Committee, farmers shall be given direct representation.

In connection with the disposal of the American cotton to be purchased under the U.S. $50 million loan, a spokesman of the Ministry of Industry, in an interview at Nanking June 21 emphasized that the interests of the Chinese cotton producers would be fully protected in the formulation of measures regarding the disposal of the American cotton. In the first place, he pointed out, the American cotton would not be disposed of at a price lower than that of the native cotton, so as to avoid possible losses to native cotton producers. Secondly, the Ministry would see to it that both native and American cotton are used by the various Chinese cotton mills. The spokesman intimated that part of the American cotton would be sold, on credit, to the Chinese cotton mills in order to enable them to revive their business.

The Ministry of Industry has requested all Chinese cotton-mills at Shanghai, Hankow and elsewhere to furnish detailed reports concerning the amount of cotton they use every month so as to provide the Ministry with a basis for the distribution of the cotton recently bought in the United States. A Control Committee will shortly be organized to supervise the expenditure of the American loan.

Japanese Look on Loan with Disfavor

The *Asahi* recently stated that the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan contract not only illustrates the American government's policy of positive help to China, but is related to the increase of Customs duties by the Nanking Government—or, in other words, is an American slap at Japan.

Manchester Councillor Criticizes British Ban on Soviet Trade

The *Manchester Guardian* June 7 reported an interview with James Moss, a member of the Manchester City Council, who said it was impossible to comprehend how the British government could have been so short-sighted as to have adopted a measure having such serious consequences for Britain's export industries, including such important industries as machine-building and tool-manufacturing which employed such large numbers of workers. Still less could it be understood why now, when the dire results of the embargo were apparent to all, the government took no steps to raise it.

A recent message from Moscow stated that 45 American tractor engineers who arrived in the Russian capital shortly after the conclusion of the trial of the Metropolitan Vickers engineers, have taken up permanent residence in Soviet Russia. They brought with them equipment valued at U. S. $40,000 which they have donated to the Soviet government.

Independence Movement in South Fizzles Out

The proposed independence movement in the South-west sponsored by a few party leaders, including Hu Han-min and Hsiao Fo-chen, apparently has fizzled, out at least for the present. Hsiao Fo-chen, full of bitter disappointment at the fiasco, has (according to a recent Canton dispatch in the *Sin Wen Pao*) decided to return to Siam in the near future. Mr. Hsiao has approached the South-west Political Council requesting that he be granted a month's "sick leave."

Japanese messages from Tokyo state that Cantonese militarists appear to be vying to each other in purchasing military weapons, including machine guns and airplanes. It is cited that the 19th Route Army purchased arms valued at over 700,000 dollars from a "certain country" at Amoy in the early part of this month, while General Chen Chi-tang also bought 18 airplanes recently with the avowed purpose of waging armed resistance against the Japanese.

In a recent interview Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, expressed the belief that the misunderstandings between the South-western authorities and the Central Government would be cleared up by General Huang Shao-hsiung and other deputies who had been sent South to explain the policies of the Central Government. Messrs. Shih Yin and Tuan Shih-peng, two Gevernment represent atives to the South, arrived in Hongkong June 23. Immediately after their arrival they had a meeting with General Chen Ming-shu, Li Chai-sum and Huang Shao-hsiung. They requested General Chen Ming-shu to return to Nanking as soon as possible to resume his duties in the Government.

It is reported that the Government representatives in Hongkong are approaching General Chen Ming-shu with the offer of appointing him Chairman of the Kwang-tung Provincial Government and concurrently Director of the Civil Affairs Commission. It is said that Wang Ching-wei has already wired to General Chen Chi-tang at Canton sounding his opinion regarding the appointment.

By order of General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Cantonese forces, Hou Yu-li, a Chinese reporter in Canton was executed June 23. Hou was found guilty by General Chen of having affiliated himself with the communists. Hou recently wrote several articles on the elopement of General Chen's daughter in Cantonese papers.

Missionaries Evacuate Stations in Szechuen

Missionaries in the north-eastern area of Szechuen have been forced to evacuate their stations because of the civil war and Communist activities. Taking advantage of the recurrence of quarrelling between the warlords in Szechuen, Communists have launched a drive towards the center of the province and all foreign missionaries have been forced to evacuate their stations. The Communists returned after the defeat (which sent them back towards the border of Shensi and recaptured the city of Pachow, which they took some months ago) but were forced to give up in the face of a strong counter-attack from General Tien Sung-yao in command of a provincial army. The city of Kuangyuan, near the Shensi border, has also fallen into their hands. Warned in time, the foreign mission workers who had been in Pachow and Kuangyuan managed to leave those cities safely. But as a matter of precaution, it had been considered advisable to evacuate foreigners from Paoning and Futsunyi, which is to the southwest of Paoning, Lambu and Sintientzen,"a hill resort not far from Mienchow.

Recent advices from Chungking stated that in spite of the strenuous efforts made by the neutral leaders in the province, the civil war between Generals Liu Wen-huei and Teng Hsi-hou continues in earnest, with neither side willing to admit defeat. General Liu Hsiang sent an order to the warring parties early in the month demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities.

At a military conference held at his headquarters at Chungking, a decision was reached that General Liu Hsiang should take the present opportunity to unify Szechuen under the pretext of armed intervention in the present civil war. Following the conference General Liu gave orders to his troops to march into the zone under dispute and to take drastic action against both parties. Reports state that a clash has already occurred between the troops under General Liu Hsiang and those under General Liu Wen-huei, and should the situation be further aggravated by General Liu Hsiang's intervention there is practically no hope of peace for another year.

Communists Defeated in Kiangsi

Successes against the Communist forces in South Kiangsi were reported in despatches which reached Canton June 24. In a telegram to the military authorities General Wang Chan-pin, commander of the 44th Kwangsi Division, stated that his troops had captured Anyuan, in South Kiangsi, after killing 500 of the Red defenders and taking 250 rifles. General Chang Mei-hsin, commanding the 4th Cantonese Division, reported the capture of two other South Kiangsi towns, Panshing and Chungshih, alleging that 300 Reds were killed and ten taken prisoner.

Further successes in the bandit-suppression campaign in southern Kiangsi were reported by the Southern Route Bandit-suppression Forces of last week. The 44th (Kwangsi) Division under Lieut.-General Wang Tsan-pin occupied Anyuan city June 20. The 4th Kwangtung Division under Lieut.-General Chang Meihsin captured Panshihhsu June 21 and Chungshihhsu June 22. Panshih-hsu and Chungshihhsu are respectively 23 and 27 miles north-east of Anyuan city.

It is learnt that owing to their success at Sunwa, southern Kiangsi, the "Reds" have decided to remain on the defensive against the Southern Route forces, but assume the offensive towards the Northern Route forces by engaging the Central Government troops. They will abandon western Kiangsi in order to concentrate their units.

A despatch from the Nanchang front June 27 reported that the Government forces had occupied Fengkang, south of Ihuang, central Kiangsi; and the defeated "Reds" have retreated to Huangpei.

Communists in Western Hupeh Defeated

A recent Hankow dispatch stated that the general offensive launched by the troops under General Hsu Yuan-chuan has attained the desired object. According to information from military sources, the Communist forces under Ho Lung have been severely beaten and the remnants of the Red forces, numbering about three divisions, have retreated to southern Hupeh with General Hsu's troops in sharp pursuit.

Communists Clash with Cantonese 8th Division

Over 1,000 Communists were killed in a battle with the Cantonese 8th Division at Chinchen, South Kiangsi, June 19, according to official reports received by the Cantonese military authorities. The fighting is stated to have dragged on for fully a day and a night, until General Huang Chih-min led two more regiments to storm the stronghold of the Reds. After a bloody battle, lasting for three hours, the Communists capitulated.

The Cantonese forces are preparing to attack Chun-munling, the gateway to Huichang, the stronghold of the Communists, according to official reports received in Canton June 25.

General Chiang Kwang-nai, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, has returned to Foochow and resumed his duties. General Tsai Ting-kai, Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters, has cancelled his trip to Canton and has instructed General Teng Shih-tseng, his Chief-of-Staff, to confer with General Chen Chi-tang concerning the bandit-suppression campaign in southern Kiangsi.

Bandit Suppression Conference at Canton

Another bandit-suppression and pacification conference was convened by General Chen Chi-tang at Canton June 20, at which it was decided that in accordance with the bandit-suppressions program, Generals Yu Han-mou and Hsiang Han-ping, Commanders of the 1st and 2nd Kwangtung Armies, and Lieut.-General Huang Jen-huan, Commander of the 1st Independent Kwangtung Division, are to be appointed respectively in command of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd columns of the Southern Route Bandit-suppressions forces for the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh. The 4th Independent Kwangtung Division, which constituted the Kwangtung portion of the South-western Anti-Japanese Army, is to be instructed to participate in the bandit-suppression campaign in Kiangsi as their presence in the North is not needed in view of the signing of the Tangku truce agreement.

Ma Chung-yin Defeated in Sinkiang

According to the latest advices from Tihua, the Mohammedan troops in Sinkiang under General Ma Chung-yin, who is trying to secure the post of Chairman

of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, have been badly beaten by the provincial troops with the assistance of the force under General Su Ping-wen. General Ma is trying to march the remnants of his troops back to Kansu, but his re-entry into Kansu has been rejected by the local militias on the Kansu-Sinkiang border.

General Sheng Shih-tsai, Provisional Defence Commissioner for the Sinkiang border, has been highly commended by General Chiang Kai-shek, for defeating the Sinkiang insurgents under General Ma.

The *Ta Kung Pao* (Tientsin), comments:—"The Government has no desire to shield General Chin Shu-jen, the ousted Chairman of Sinkiang, whose maladministration caused the recent Mohammedan rebellion, but, on the other hand, the Government cannot afford to let another ambitious militarist obstruct the unification of the country. We hope that General Ma Chung-yin will realize the seriousness of the situation and retrace his steps accordingly. At the same time the Government should take immediate steps to prevent him from defying its orders. We are not in favor of the despatch of troops into Sinkiang; but there are no great practical difficulties in this connection, for not many troops would be required."

Indians Appeal for Aid

Madho Prasad Khanna, founder of the Hindu Bandha Sangha at Benares, India, is circularizing China and other countries with an appeal for funds to aid the families of the Indian victims of the recent disturbances in Chinese Turkestan. The appeal says:—"We Indians read the horrible news in newspapers with great pain that Indian merchants and Chinese most probably of Buddhist or Christian faith were massacred by the rebels in Chinese Turkestan. Instead of controlling the rebellion, the Chinese Government is losing cities one after another, thus creating panic among peaceful Indians and the Chinese civil population of Chinese Turkestan."

Tibetans Advance on Sikang

According to recent advices from Kangting, the capital of Sikang, the Tibetan troops were advancing on Sikang from two different directions, the vanguards having already crossed the Kinsha River. The strength of the Tibetans is estimated at 10,000 men. They are marching towards Tehkeh and Su-an.

New Shensi Provisional Government

A delayed message from Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, reports that the members of the new Shensi Provincial Government Committee were inducted into office at the auditorium of the Provincial Government House on June 20. Chang Chi, member of the Central Supervisory Committee and Chairman of the North China Provisional Office of the Central Party Headquarters, administered the oath on behalf of the Central Party Headquarters.

Independence Movement in Luan River District

Independence of all hsiens east and west of the Luan River from the Hopei Provincial Government was declared by Manchukuo irregular commanders in Tangshan and Luanchow June 23. Tangshan, Luanchow and other cities are now bedecked with handbills and leaflets denouncing the Kuomintang and advocating the joint control of the Chinese government by the five tribes in China. According to reports, Li Chi-chun, Ho Pang, Ma Ting-fu and several others have appointed themselves as commanders of the "National Self-Control Allied Forces." General Ho Ying-ching has telegraphically asked the National Government for instructions concerning the incident.

The Executive Yuan at Nanking has dispatched Li Sung-feng, Director of the Police Affairs Department of the Ministry of Interior, and Messrs. Li Chun-wu and Yang Chun-li, sectional chiefs, to Peiping to confer with the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee relative to the organization of the special police units, which are to maintain peace and order in the territories of northern Hopei after the Japanese troops have evacuated.

While ten Japanese soldiers were marching along Hatamen Street June 21, Chinese gendarmes in a tram-car passing by opened fire on them with their pistols. Later the Commandant of the Japanese Legation Guard delivered a strong protest to General Ho Ying-ching, chairman of the Peiping Military Council, in connection with the affair. General Ho Ying-ching has offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the men responsible for the shooting.

Marshal Feng Shows no Signs of Leaving Kalgan

The Peiping Branch Military Commission June 21 received a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang insisting that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang must leave Kalgan for either Pintichuan, in Suiyuan, or Wanchuan. General Chiang also declares that, in future, the troops in Chahar must be placed under the direct command of the Peiping Military Commission. General Sung Cheh-yuan, the newly appointed Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, however hesitates to proceed to Kalgan, as Marshal Feng shows no unwillingness to leave Kalgan.

General Sung Cheh-yuan's representative Chang Chi-yun returned from Kalgan in the morning of June 23, without achieving any result towards inducing Marshal Feng to leave said city. The "Christian General" in a letter declared he will welcome the return of General Sung to Kalgan to resume the governorship of the province, but regrets that he cannot abolish his own title of "Commander-in-Chief of the People's Anti-Japanese Allied Army."

The Chinese morning papers in Nanking, June 25, quoted a "certain official" as saying that the Chahar situation has become complicated owing to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is in control there, having made four fresh proposals after the Central Government had accepted his original six demands.

Marshal Feng is "reorganizing" his troops at Kalgan. The total strength of the "Anti-Japanese Allied Army" is estimated at 70,000 men. These have been organized into ten armies. The daily minimum expenditure of the Army is $35,000 and the sum required for its monthly upkeep is estimated at $1,050,000. Marshal Feng, insistis that he must fight against the Japanese under any circumstances.

Marshal Feng issued a circular telegram June 26 announcing his first victory over the Manchukuo troops by the re-occupation of Paokang from the hands of the Manchukuo forces.

A Japanese telegram said General Fang Chen-wu, recently sent out a circular telegram strongly opposing Marshal Feng's withdrawal from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Japanese Allied Army.

The National Government in a recent order granted the petition of the Ninghsia Provincial Government to exempt the people from payment of arrears in the farm tax and various miscellaneous levies before the 21st fiscal year (1932-33) and the appropriation of funds for the relief of the refugees in the province. The petition was recently submitted to the Ministries of Interior and Finance, which transmitted it to the National Government.

Wang Chih-yuan, of Shensi, took "French leave" from Mienhsien, in Shensi, with his entire brigade on June 6, marching off in a westerly direction. He was a former subordinate officer under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Shanghai Chamber Urges Recovering of Manchuria

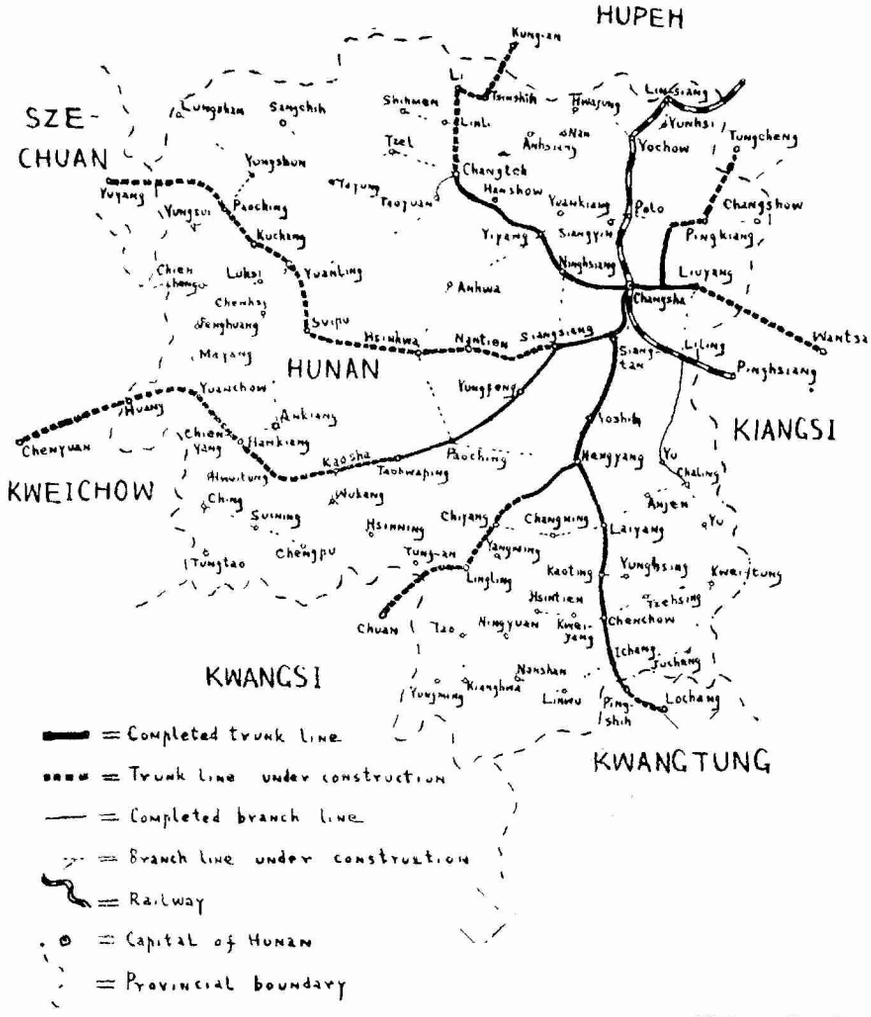
The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce June 27 submitted a petition to the Government urging that effective steps be taken to recover the four lost North-eastern provinces. The Chamber points out that China has failed both militarily and diplomatically in coping with the Manchurian situation and there are dangers that Chahar also will soon be lost to the Japanese.

Chinese Chamber Urges Unity Among National Leaders

An appeal for unity and closer cooperation among the various national leaders so as to tide the nation over the present crisis was made by the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in a circular telegram addressed to the Central Party Headquarters, the National Government, the Executive Yuan, the South-Western Political Affairs Committee, Hu Han-min and General Feng Yu-hsiang, June 26. The message deplores the fact that during recent years, some of the leaders have formed themselves into various groups and aspired to political independence, and their actions have not always been guided by the interests of the nation. They have thereby not only laid the country open to the criticism of being a "disorganized" state, but have also blocked the path for political and military reforms, the message says. Should such a state of affairs continue unrectified, the message declares, the whole country may shortly follow in the wake of the four North-Eastern Provinces.

Motor Roads in Hunan as Aids in Anti-Red Conflict

Once a turbulent province, Hunan has generally been held incapable of achieving anything constructive. But now the picture has somewhat changed thanks to the creation of favorable political conditions and the perseverance of the efforts of those in full control of Hunan's destiny. In the field of highway construction Hunan may point, with satisfaction, to the vast network



of motor roads that span the whole province, the existence of which makes the Government's campaign against the Communists and bandits a much simpler matter. It is the lack of rapid means of communication which has given the Reds such a great advantage.

Taking advantage of the brief period of peace for the past two years leaders in Hunan embarked upon a big program of road construction within the province. Under the leadership of General Ho Chien, now Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, the work has been pushed on with increasing energy and enthusiasm. The real man behind the scene is Liu Yu-hou, head of the Motor Roads Bureau, who, energetic and enthusiastic, has accomplished far more than all his predecessors combined. Out of a total length of 2315 li he finished more than 1100 li within the short space of three years. The total length of the lines both projected and finished is well above 6000 li. Besides the lines already completed there are still 3815 li to be constructed, requiring a lump sum of $13,734,000. In its 5th provisional session the Hunan Gevernment decided to increase the tempo of construction by providing that the work shall be finished in four years. To this end $3,000,000 shall be appropriated out of the Provincial Treasury per annum, bringing the aggregate expenditure up to the neighborhood of $3,400,000 (the four hundred thousand dollars are carried over from the profit account).

The Trunk Lines

As projected the trunk lines shall be 7 in number but at present only two of these are nearing completion. First of all, the Hunan-Canton line with a length of 695 li has already been ready for service, starting from Changsha, Capital of Hunan and ending in Lochang on the border of Kwangtung with Siangtan, Hengchow and Tsengchow, as intermediate points, costing $3,500,000 altogether.

The second longest line is the Hunan-Kweichow road, covering 470 li, with Siangtan as the starting point. This line pases Sianghsian, Paoching and Taohwaping, the present terminus. The whole length is 1165 li, but only 470 have been finished, costing $1,461,000.

Next is the Hunan-Hupeh line, 385 li in length, with a cost of $1.400,-000, starting from Changsha, passing through Linhsiang, Yiyang and ending in Changteh, the present terminus. It should terminate, as projected, in Shasi connecting the two provinces, but so far the work has only been completed up to Changteh, the greatest trading centre in western Hunan.

Besides, there are several lines of minor importance: the Hunan-Kwangsi line with a projected length of 390 li, but only 120 li finished, costing $384,000, running from Hengchow (Hengyang) to Hungjiao in Lingling Hsien; the Hunan-Szechuan line, supposed to run from Sianghsian to Yuyang in Szechuan, passing through such intermediate points as Singwha, Tuanlin, Paojin, etc., covering a length of 1,110 li (thus far surveying completed only on 44 li); the Changteh-Toayuan line, a feeler, of 70 li, costing $379,000, rather high in comparison with the other lines; the Linling-Chaling line, somewhat parallel to the Hunan-Kiangsi boundary, starting from Lingling, the birthplace of General Ho Chien.

Commencement at the University of Nanking

Commencement exercises were held at the University of Nanking and at Ginling College June 19 and 20. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the Nationalist Government, was the chief speaker at the University exercises. He told of his own experiences when a student and of the changes which had taken place in education in China during the past 25 years and of the responsibilities that rested upon the students of today. An address was also made by Dr. Wang Shieh-chih, Minister of Education. Peng Hsieh-pei, Head of the Administrative Department of the Executive Yuan, attended the exercises. Degrees were conferred by President Chen Yukwan upon 22 graduates of the College of Arts, 11 of the College of Science, and 42 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Diplomas were awarded to 4 students who had completed the pre-medical course, 1 student who had specialized in Chinese, 19 graduates of the Rural Leaders' Training School, 31 graduates of the Senior Middle School and 52 graduates of the Junior Middle School of the University.

The baccalaureate address at the University was given on Sunday, June 18, by Dr. Chen Chi-pao, formerly Dean of the College of Education at Central University and now in the Ministry of Education.

At the commencement at Ginling College for Women June 20, the speaker was the Minister of Education, Dr. Wang Shieh-chih. There were 36 graduates of the College, the largest number in its history.

At Ginling College the first large gift made to the College by Chinese donors has been received. This gift was the joint gift of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Mrs. H. H. Kung and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek—who are sisters. The gift is a memorial to their mother and is to be used for the erection of a new dormitory for the Practice School of the College. Two other buildings at the College, the gift of friends in the United States, are nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy next fall.

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The China Year Book should be immediately accessible to the staff of every office in China. Its 800 pages cover the whole field of political, financial and commercial activities in easy reference form, and make its absence a definite handicap as much to the small trader as to the diplomat. More than four-fifths of its contents is new material every year. In the current issue, among other important documents, will be found:—

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As Europe Sees the Sino-Japanese Truce

BY C. KAYE WYE
(European Correspondent of the Chekiai Agency)

AFTER having delivered the verdict of guilty against Japan in the form of the Assembly Report, the League of Nations passed from the Far Eastern to the European knotty problem. With the whole attention of European statesmen and press riveted on the Disarmament Conference, the Sino-Japanese conflict has receded into obscurity, the fall of Jehol and the prolonged struggle for the region between the Great Wall and the Peiping-Tientsin area notwithstanding. It is true that the Extraordinary Assembly has left behind an Advisory Committee; it however, has had only a few perfunctory meetings. The non-recognition memorandum, in the opinion of those who know, is a document for the purpose of circumventing rather than enforcing non-recognition. When commenting on the subject, the *Manchester Guardian* stated on May 22:

> The Powers have undertaken not to recognise Manchukuo, but the Advisory Sub-committee of the League defines non-recognition in a sense which makes it meaningless. Even on this lukewarm document, no conceivable progress has been made. And it is quite logical that the Chinese people should ask: "What to do next?"

Furthermore, it is also quite conceivable that those who have advocated co-operation with the League of Nations may begin to question whether they have after all pursued the right course. Geneva inaction may have even provoked antagonism. The cynic has the opportunity to say: "I told you so!" Be as this may, there is an explanation—and a reasonable explanation.

From the very outset and throughout the entire course of the deliberations at Geneva concerning the Sino-Japanese conflict, it is only the idealist who ever has any illusions of applying sanctions. For military, economic, and political considerations, the possibility of any nation or group of nations to force Japan to recede from her Manchurian adventure has been ruled out. China, according to the repreated statements of her delegates, was in Geneva to ask for a "moral and juridic" verdict. She dared not hope for anything more.

The "moral and juridic" verdict has been delivered. Japan has been unanimously voted the aggressor. She is in the wrong. There shall be no legal recognition of the fruits of military conquest in violation of the international treaties.

The Only Way for China

The only way that is left open for China in this situation is to look after herself in the best way she can without surrendering to such terms as will herself infringe upon the obligations she has urged all the other member-states to assume under the Assembly Report.

In agreeing to a truce, China is not deserting the League. On the other hand, in leaving China to defend Peiping and Tientsin, the League is not deserting China.

If we survey the European situation, we shall realize how distressed and how dangerous it is. European disarmament and European peace are more urgent, more real, more pressing to Europe than the Far Eastern struggle. This may be a short-sighted view, but the fact remains that this is the European mood. The refusal of Tokio to disarm may find its echo in Paris, via Moscow, Warsaw, and Berlin, all the same, France, Great Britain, Poland and the Little Entente are much more concerned with Hitlerism, American policy and the Four Power Pact. Europe has enough troubles of her own. She, as represented by the League, has been made to assume the Hole of a judge in the Far Eastern conflict; she is unlikely to wish to be also the policeman.

It is quite correct for the *Manchester Guardian* to say that the world must not blame China for seeking a truce; but it is perhaps too exacting when it lays the blame on the League. The editorial of May 22 reads:

> . . China has found herself alone in her resistance to the Japanese. Her soldiers have fought bravely but they have neither the equipment nor the organisation to resist successfully the highly mechanized Japanese forces. Japan is now in striking distance from Peking and Tientsin. In this position what can China do? She could, of course, continue to resist, at an enormous cost in lives and money. The friends of China cannot blame the Nanking Government if it shrinks before the prospects of this long and bloody martyrdom. If, in despair, Nanking is to negotiate, the fault is not with China; it is with the League. China has been consoled with words which tell her that she has been treated in defiance of all law and justice. But she is left to find her remedy herself . . If China now accepts the Japanese terms she does so under protest. It is improbable that any Government which signs them will endure for long. It is certain that the Chinese people will not recognise them as final. Manchuria and Jehol are not Korea.

The *Daily Herald* regards the present policy of the leading European nations as extremely short-sighted. In its view, the failure of the League of Nations to enforce law in the Far East is prejudicial to the maintenance of peace in Europe, owing to the weakening of its prestige and authority. On May 24, the *Herald's* leading article stated:

> In the halls of Geneva statesmen are debating "security" and disarmament. At the gates of Peking Japanese armies, in defiance of the treaties, in defiance of the Covenant, in defiance of the League, are dictating to China a 'truce' which may be the prelude to a humiliating peace .
>
> The maintenance of peace in Europe as elsewhere, is going, in the long run, to depend upon the strength and the authority of the League of Nations. And, to weaken the League, even in the Far East, is to weaken it everywhere. If the territory of a member of the League can be invaded, if its provinces can be torn from it, if it can be compelled by foreign armies at the gates of its greatest city to accept a dictated "truce": if all this can happen while the League does nothing: then, what confidence can anyone, anywhere, place in the League?
>
> Either the world submits to the reign of law, or it will be crushed under the tyranny of force. But the peace can, even now, be made and enforced by the League and in accordance with the law: It is no paradox, but a sober fact, that the future peace of Europe, as of all the world, may depend upon the vindication of the League's authority in the Far East.

The *New York Herald*, Paris Edition, condemns Japan's aggressive policy unequivocally and predicts a humiliating peace for China. It stated (May 24):

> For what Japan has been driving at throughout its Jehol campaign is to bring China to its knees and to dictate its terms for the ending of its aggression. Already there are reports that an armistice has been concluded, or is imminent, and nobody has any illusion as to what such an accord will be. Guided and blinded by their military rulers, the inhabitants of Tokio may celebrate the 'victory' with appropriate éclat, but there is not one other people on the globe today which will see anything grand or noble in the campaign which a fully armed and disciplined nation has waged upon a defenceless people still feeling its way towards united nationhood. The Japanese adventure in China has come at least two decades behind the times, and the world of today has already delivered judgment thereon by making it impossible for Japan to remain in the League of Nations. Japan, no doubt, will continue to urge the "special conditions' of the country it has invaded as an excuse for flagrant breaches of existing treaties, especially that pact by which it has solemnly renounced war as an instrument of national policy. It has done this at a time when the rest of the world has been going through a period of extreme difficulty, diverting attention from anything but the most pressing economic and political problems. Worse still, Japan has thought fit to attack an unarmed and relatively disorganised nation, just when the civilized world is striving to devise means to ensure security for the weak against the strong. The example it has given is a challenge to a civilisation which is seeking to ban aggression and bring the world back to an era of peace.

The *London Times*, on May 26, commented on the truce under the title of "At the gates of Peking" as follows:

> A timely truce has saved Peking from occupation by the Japanese army .
>
> The political effects of the truce, and still more of any eventual local agreement with the Japanese, cannot easily be foreseen. Paradoxical as Chinese politics may be, it is hardly to be expected that the Nanking Government will suffer more for saving Peking than they would have suffered had they lost it
>
> General Chiang Kai-shek, the most conspicuous and powerful of its members, has obviously made up his mind to cut his losses in the North and to make Nanking supreme in Central China. With that object, he is trying to concentrate the main military strength of the Republic against the Communists, who are far from being beaten and still control large districts to the South of the Yangtze. To him and to the ablest of his colleagues what matters most is not Manchuria or Canton, but the undivided control, by Nanking, of the wealthiest and most populous provinces of China, and of the great river which enriches them. It is a realistic policy; its success is essential to Chinese unity; but it is still uncertain whether jealous rivals and youthful Chauvinists will permit him to pursue it to the end.

Both the *Daily Telegraph* of London and *Le Temps* of Paris, conservative papers, state that the best and only way out for China is to deal with Japan direct. In a leading article on May 25th, the English paper declared:

> A new stage has been reached in the astonishing march of events in the Far East. Though there has been no war, warlike operations have been in almost continual progress for more than a year, and after the provisional truce arranged outside the gates of Peking, we are encouraged to wait hopefully the result of the more serious negotiations at Miyun which are now being carried on between the Chinese and Japanese representatives. In the interests of China herself, nothing is more obvious and certain than that the sooner the Nanking Government comes to a full settlement with Tokio the better it will be for what remains of the Celestial Republic
>
> No manoeuvres will extricate her from the plain necessity of negotiating a settlement with Japan on the basis of existing facts.

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Le Temps, the leading French afternoon daily, takes the view that all the world problems with which the nations are grappling in Geneva and will be soon in London mean little to Japan. What matters to her is Manchuria. In a leading article on May 22 *Le Temps* stated:

> While the other powers are concentrating their attention on the world problems in Geneva and elsewhere, Japan is achieveing her plans in the Far East by herself. President Roosevelt's message, Chancellor Hitler's speech, the new developments of the Disarmament Conference, the Four Power Pact draft, and even the prospects of the World Economic Conference which is to meet next month,—in one word, all the questions that are keeping the western minds so busy just now, are only of minor importance to the Japanese. The only thing that matters to them is the quick achievement of the great enterprise which must lead to their control of Manchukuo spreading south up to the Great Wall and which must give them all kinds of possibilities for the future as well in the Eastern districts as in the North of China proper. . .
>
> But all the same, we have the impression that negotiations are really in progress between the military authirities on the spot and that there is already, in fact, if not a complete, at least a partial suspension of hostilities
>
> The Chinese have nothing left except negotiating with Japan direct, which could have spared them much horrors if done in the right time, i.e. before the dispute was brought before the League.

Le Journal des Débats, Paris, of May 27, writes on The Peking Truce" as follows:

> It is doubtful that the Nanking Government would be willing to sign publicly such a treaty for the Government, called 'central', is faced with the following dilemma: either to provoke a rupture with Canton which is encouraging resistance against Japanese aggression for reasons of purely personal politics, or to lose Peking. One must therefore admit that, once more, the Far Eastern diplomats shall have to resort to secret treaties, which, for the present masters of China, have the advantage of not discreditting them in public opinion and, on the other hand, to permit their successors to contest their validity
>
> In the face of the crushing advance of the Japanese, Nanking has given up. Seeing no chance either from Geneva or from Washington, it (Nanking) tries to make an aggreement with Tokio
>
> The conclusion of an armistice may halt the conflict but not solve it.

Geneva, May 31st, 1933.

Haichow Harbor Work Will Commence July 1

Harbor construction operations at Haichow will formally commence on July 1, the work to be undertaken by the Netherlands Harbor Works Company, which has been awarded the contract by the Ministry of Railways. The project involves a financial outlay of three million dollars and will take 18 months to complete. It will enable steamers of 3,000 tons to enter the harbor. This harbor development project is in conformity with the Ministry of Railways' scheme to complete an extension of the Lung-Hai Railway to Hsukow from Haichow.

Japanese Here Demand Dismissal of Minister Ariyoshi

According to information from Japanese circles, the Japanese community here are demanding the dismissal of Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister, for his "weak diplomacy" towards China, especially for his failure to protest against the continued anti-Japanese boycott movement in China. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce yesterday addressed a telegram to the Japanese Foreign Office requesting that Mr. Ariyoshi should be replaced as soon as possible.

It was stated that Mr. Ariyoshi, will shortly be recalled to Japan and that Mr. Shigemitsu, the former Japanese Minister to China, would be re-appointed.

Nanking to Issue Loan to Help Coal Industry

A recent Nanking message stated that a public loan of $20,000,000 for the relief of the coal industry will shortly be authorized by the Government. The loan is to bear interest at six per cent per annum. The issue of this loan is in conformity with the decision of the mining conference convened last month by the Ministry of Industry to discuss relief measures for the native coal industry. Part of the proceeds of this loan are to be expended for the reconditioning of locomotives and cars which will be allotted exclusively for the transport of native coal.

65-207

The Story of the Soviet Collapse in the C. E. R. Dispute in Caricature

The following caricatures—which appeared in the Shanghai daily "White" Russian newspaper "Zaria" June 25, with the appended captions (translated)—portray in a graphic manner the collapse of the Soviets on the C.E.R. dispute. In the original, they were sarcastically captioned, "Clouds in the Far East."

"We won't put up with this (pointing at a map of Manchuria), Japan and Manchukuo shall answer for this," thus said Comrade Stalin.

"Shall answer!," as an echo, confirmed Comrade Litvinoff.

"They must answer!," reaffirmed Comrade Karakhan.

"Red Army listen! they shall answer," shouted Comrade Voroscholoff.

"The hour is approaching when we will demand an answer from them," said the Central Committee.

"Please, answer," finally said Comrade Yurenev, "Do you wish to buy the C. E. R. on the favorable terms on which we offer it to you?"

Japanese Warship Lands Party on Soviet Territory

It was revealed in notes exchanged recently between the Japanese ambassador, Mr. Ota, and the acting commissar for foreign affairs, M. Sokolnikov, that the Japanese torpedo boat *Tatzikaze*, despite the express refusal of the Soviet government to agree to the action, recently penetrated Soviet territorial waters off Kamchatka and landed a party in Soviet territory supposedly to investigate the alleged shooting of three Japanese fishermen by Soviet coast guards on June 16.

M. Sokolnikov firmly rejected the Japanese proposal that the secretary of the Japanese consulate at Petropavlovsk be allowed to visit the spot on the warship, but he and Mr. Ota finally agreed that the trip be made on a civilian ship. At the same time, orders were sent to the local Soviet organs to carry out an immediate investigation on the spot. Despite this, however, it developed that without waiting for the result of the Soviet investigations or the visit to the spot of the Japanese consular secretary, the torpedo boat *Tatzikaze* penetrated Soviet territorial waters and landed a party which incidentally explored the shores of Soviet territory.

In the course of his protest, Mr. Sokolnikov said:—"The Soviet government deems it necessary to enter a resolute protest against the action of the Japanese torpedo boat, an action which represents a crying violation of categorical, indisputable juridical norms. This action has tremendously embarrassed the Soviet organs which were charged with the task of investigating the alleged shooting of the three fishermen, if indeed the incident ever took place. The Soviet government cannot fail to express, moreover, its utter amazement that the entry of the Japanese torpedo boat into Soviet territorial waters was denied by the director of the European-Asiatic department of the Japanese foreign office, Mr. Togo, in a statement to M. Spillvanek, counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Tokyo, on June 20. The Soviet government is occasioned still greater surprise by the falsity of the statement made by the director of the press bureau of the Japanese foreign office to foreign press representatives on June 23. This statement alleged that on June 21 the Japanese embassy in Moscow informed the foreign commissariat of the fact that a Japanese torpedo boat had entered Soviet territorial waters. The Soviet government received no such information from the Japanese embassy, and learnt of the act, against which it vigorously protests to the Japanese government, only from the statement of the director of the press bureau of the Japanese foreign office."

M. Yurenev then expressed Soviet gratefulness towards the Japanese mediation, which he said assisted an early opening of present negotiations.

According to a Tokyo message dated June 23 the Japanese Foreign Office was not satisfied with the Soviet reply to the former's protest that had been presented to the Soviet Foreign Office by Mr. Ota, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, in connection with the Soviet coast-guards' murder of three Japanese fishermen on the east coast of Kamchatka. The Soviet authorities took the attitude that they had yet received an official report and, therefore, could not agree to the Japanese official investigator proceeding to the place of incident on board a warship. The same report also stated that M. Sokolnikoff declined to attend the Japan-Soviet joint investigation.

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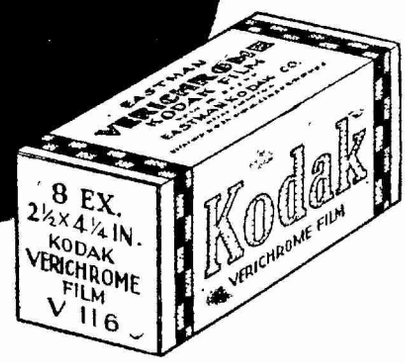

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C.E.R. Sale Negotiations Open in Tokyo

The Manchukuo-Soviet negotiations for the transfer of the Soviet interest in the North Manchuria Railway, with Japanese representatives as observers, were formally opened in a hall of the Foreign Vice Minister's official residence in Tokyo June 26. Canstantin Yurenev, the Soviet Ambassador, headed the Soviet delegation, Ting Shi-yuan, Manchukuo's Minister in Tokyo, and C. Ohashi, Manchukuo's vice-Foreign Minister, represented Manchukuo. Foreign Minister Uchida welcomed the representatives of both countries and proposing the negotiations be limited for the discussion of affairs pertaining to business transactions only, he hoped for the success of the meeting.

A Japanese observer has stated the situation as follows: "The Soviet Government, in the first place, having observed the continued deficits of the railway and the gradual decrease in the politico-economic worth of the railway, has decided to part with the railway; in the second place, as far as Manchukuo is concerned, the new Government has decided upon a fixed railway policy and is determined to carry it out regardless of the purchase of the C. E. R. or not. Manchukuo maintains that Russia only possesses the right for joint management of the railway and not the ownership of the railway, as has been alleged by Russians themselves; thirdly, Japan desires to play the role of mediator in the coming negotiations and she is not expected to interest herself in other matters. Moreover, Japan wants to confine the scope of the coming negotiations strictly within commercial scope, and, therefore, she will avoid as much as possible to touch the political aspects of the relationship affecting the three parties concerned.

Japanese Consul-General Morishima at Harbin reported to the Foreign Office June 22 that a Soviet Director of the C. E. R. on June 21 approached Li Shao-kang, Managing-Director of the Railway, with a proposal to establish a Japan-Manchukuo-Soviet joint commission at Harbin, for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of all the pending railway disputes, locally.

A recent despatch from Habarovsk revealed that the Board of the Ussuri Railway had decided to discontinue the negotiations for an agreement with the South Manchurian Railway on questions of the distribution of freights and payments.

Rengo says that although the tripartite negotiations of the Soviets, Manchukuo and Japan on the transfer of the North Manchuria Railway will be restricted to the discussions of purchase price and various conditions pertaining to the sale of the railway, some political questions are likely to receive attention by representatives of the countries concerned in view of the fact that frank exchange of views on political questions will contribute towards the successful results of the negotiations. The following three points will probably receive careful consideration:—Question of a non-aggression pact between the Soviets and Japan; the question of the abandonment of North Saghalien by the Soviets; and the question of fishing rights in the Maritime Province.

M.Kazlovsky, Chief of the Far Eastern division of the Foreign Commissariat and M. Kuznetsov, Deputy Director-General of the "North Manchuria Railway," arrived in Tokyo June 24. In a press interview, they said that the Soviet Government's financial attitude towards the sale of the "North Manchuria railway" would be decided after their conversations with M.Yureneff, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo.

According to information received from Tokyo, the revenues of the South Manchuria Railway for the working year 1932-33 amounted to Yen 245,000,000 as compared with Yen 186,000,000 for the previous year, while the net profit amounted to Yen 61,000,000 as compared with Yen 13,000,000. These profits were attained as a result of the Japanese squelching both Russian and Chinese competition.

C.E.R. Rolling Stock Detained in Soviet Territory

It is estimated that about 3,240 units of rolling stock of the C. E. R. Railway, consisting of 80 locomotives, 160 passenger coaches and 3,000 freight cars were in Soviet territory on May 31 this year, according to an announcement made by a certain Manchukuo organ. The eighty locomotives removed accross the border are all of decapod type and constitute 64 per cent of the entire

(Continued on page 208)

China's Permanent Constitution Now in Shape

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟晨沐)

THE draft of the permanent constitution of China which was prepared by Dr. John C. H. Wu, a jurist of international reputation, and vice-chairman of the Constitution-Drafting Committee, is now being presented to the public for study and criticism. In reading over the draft, one is gratified to see that the draft has embodied many unusual characteristics and that the draft has solved many of China's political problems in the most adequate way.

Contents of the Constitution

This permanent constitution is the longest of all that that China has ever had. The following is a list of subjects covered in the Constitution:

Chapter 1. General Principles.
Chapter 2. The Race
  Section 1. Protection of the Race.
  Section 2. Development of the Race.
Chapter 3. Rights of the People.
  Section 1. Rights and Duties of the People.
  Section 2. The People's Congress.
  Section 3. The Central System.
    1. The National Government.
    2. The President
    3. The Legislative Yuan
    4. The Executive Yuan
    5. The Judicial Yuan
    6. The Examination Yuan
    7. The Control Yuan
  Section 4. The Local System:
    1. Province
    2. Hsien
    3. Special Districts.
  Section 5. Relationship between the Central Government and Local Governments.
  Section 6. Finance and Supervision over Finance.
Chapter 4. Livelihood.
  Section 1. The Living of the People.
  Section 2. The Education of the People.
Chapter 5. Constitutional Guaranty.

A Republic Based on the San Min Principles

The first Article of the Constitution reads: "The Republic of China shall be a Republic of San Min Principles." This Article has given rise to many interpretations and much criticism. It is said that as the San Min Principle is only the principle observed by the Kuomintang, the constitution can not make it as something national; and that by having such a provision in the constitution, it means that the political freedom has not yet been given to the people. In an interview with pressmen, Dr. Wu, the framer of the constitution, explained that the San Min Principle is the fundamental principle for the reconstruction of the country, and such provision in the constitution cannot be taken as indicating the despotic rule of one party. The framer of the constitution then said that while the motto of President Lincoln is "of the people, by the people, and for the people," he has chosen "for the existence of the people (race), for the rights of the people (democracy), for the livelihood of the people (livelihood)" as his moto, which put in other terms, is a principle of "Three People," or the San (meaning 'three') Min (meaning 'people') Principle, as the fundamental principle for the reconstruction of the country.

China's Future Foreign Policy

Articles 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 all deal with the regulation of the Sino-foreign relations and will undoubtedly serve as guidance in the shaping of the Chinese foreign policy in future. Article 10 provides that the basic principle of the Chinese race is "righteousness and peacefulness," but in case of invasion from any foreign country, the Government should resist. Article 11 provides that if any foreign country should employ force to occupy Chinese territory, the Chinese Government should not make peace or sign any treaty for the cessation of the territory with that foreign country. Article 12 declares that in accordance with the principle of the Chinese race, any secret treaty is void. Article 13 provides that international equality and mutual respect of one's sovereign rights are the general principles governing the conclusion of treaties or agreements between China and foreign countries, and that should any treaty be in violation of such principles, they should be revised or abolished.

It is something rather unusual that the constitution should state so definitely the general principles of foreign policy. However, in view the fact that China has never adopted any definite policy towards foreign countries, such provisions in the constitution are generally deemed necessary, advisable and wise, for hereafter the conclusion of any humiliating treaty or agreement is not only regarded as degradatory of the Chinese sovereignty but also regarded as a violation of the constitution.

Socialization of the Constitutional Law

Articles 17 to 22 deal with domestic and matrimonial relations of the people. There are many new provisions which could not be found in the constitutions in the past. The new constitution aims at the socialization of the constitutional law.

China's Bill of Rights

Articles 23 to 42 deal with the various kind of rights to which the people are entitled, and duties of the people which the people should render to the State. This is the most detailed and comprehensive statement of the rights of the people, and is well to be regarded as China's "Bill of Rights."

In safeguarding the rights of the people, what the modern constitutions do is to provide such provisions as: the exercise of certain rights by the people could not be restricted "without due process of law," or "according to law," etc. To be sure such terms are subject to many interpretations, and could easily be disregarded by the authorities. So the Chinese permanent constitution goes one step further to define what is meant by "due process of law" or "according to law," etc.

Article 38 provides that unless it is demanded by the necessity to protect public interests or to avert emergency, the law for restricting the freedom of the people, as stated in last chapter, can not be enforced, and likewise, the same law can not be applied when the necessity is considered as excessive.

Again, Article 39, provides that the laws enforced under the martial law, in excess of the demand of the necessity for protecting the public interests or avoidance of the emergency, would be void. The declaration of martial law should have the approval of the Legislative Yuan. In case of emergency, the martial law may be declared but the Legislative Yuan should be immediately notified after the declaration. Should the Legislative Yuan raise an objection, martial law should be abolished.

In the past, we understand, many people were put in prison for "violation of the martial law." These provisions in the constitution will now give more adequate protection to the people than that given by the vague and ambiguous terms in the ordinary constitutions.

Articles 43 to 57 deal with the holding of the People's Congress, which provide for universal suffrage and direct election by the people.

Presidential System Adopted

Articles 58 to 124 deal with the organization and functions of the National Government. By this constitution China is to adopt a presidential system of government instead of the cabinet system, committee system, etc. In consideration of the present needs of China for a strong and stable government to protect the nation from foreign aggression and to guide it through this period of youth and inexperience, the presidential system is undoubtedly more suitable to China than the cabinet system or any other system, which require many special and almost ideal conditions for best results—which are not obtainable in China today; and such system would only give China a changeable and unstable government for China.

Conflict Between the Executive and Legislature

Article 77 provides that the president shall represent the country to sign any treaty or agreement with a foreign country, but unless with the approval of the Legislative Yuan, such treaty or agreement would be void.

Article 86 provides that the president together with the presidents of the Executive, Judicial, Control and Examination Yuans can introduce bills in the Legislative Yuan.

Article 78 provides that the president and the president of the Executive Yuan are jointly responsible to the People's Congress in so far as the matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Executive are concerned.

Article 87 provides that the president together with the five presidents of the yuan or together with two, or more than two, presidents of the Yuan, can jointly ask the Legislative Yuan to "reconsider" any bills before promulgation. After reconsideration, if the bills still stand good, no second reconsideration is permitted.

Article 88 provides that the president, the five presidents of Yuan and the ministers of the different minis-

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tries may attend the meeting in the Legislative Yuan to express their opinions but have no power to vote.

As we know, one of the fundamental defects of the presidential system is its incapacity to adjust conflicts between the executive and legislature with the same ease and speed as the cabinet system. The present constitution does not provide any means to settle the disputes between the executive and legislature. By Article 87, the power of the executive is much weakened, for after "re-consideration," the executive has no way to deal with the legislature. It seems to us that the fundamental defect of the present presidential system can be remedied by the provision of the power of dissolution, so that in case of unreasonable and harmful conflicts and deadlocks, the president can dissolve the legislature and appeal to the people for a verdict. If he succeeds, that is, if the legislature returns a majority in support of him, he and the legislature will be in harmony again. If he fails and the new legislative majority is unfriendly and non-cooperative, then his prestige will be diminished and his chances of reelection much imperiled. A constitutional limitation can be placed on the power of dissolution: that is, the president cannot dissolve the legislature more than once in a term.

Independence of Judiciary—Examination and Control

Article 108 provides that the judges shall decide the cases independently in accordance with laws, free from all interference. That is to say, the constitution expressly provides for the independence of the judiciary. But it is our opinion that inasmuch as China adopts a 5-power constitution, the Chinese constitution should also provide independence for the examination and control branches of the government. That is, all officials, civil or military, shall pass the required examination, and that impeachments and punishments of officials shall be duly enforced, "free from all interferences."

Articles 125 to 152 provides for the local system. A close study of the provisions will reveal to us that the constitution aims at the gradual enforcement of local autonomy in the near future.

A Modified Federal System for China

Articles 156 provides that all other matters not enumerated in Articles 154, 155 shall be legislated and executed by the local government. Should such matter, be related to the central and local governments jointly they may either be legislated and executed by the central government or be administered by the local government subject to the mandate of the central government. It is obvious that the constitution is more inclined to the federal system.

But there are some provisions in Section 4 which give the central government some power over the local governments. Article 128 provides that the provincial assembly can only send the bills to the Legislative Yuan and to submit their opinions. Article 130 provides that the provincial governors shall carry on the provincial affairs under the direction of the central government. Article 132 provides that the central government should dismiss the governors, etc.

By these provisions it is indicated clearly that the Constitution does not agree with the federal system in its entirety. In fact what the constitution is providing for China is a "modified federal system" which would give satisfaction to both the central and local authorities and is really the wise way of solving this difficult problem.

Supervision Over Finance

Articles 161 to 167 provide a financial system for China and the exercise of the right of the supervision by the people over national financial matters. This is the first time that the Chinese constitution has ever provided with such provisions.

Article 161 provides for the enforcement of the budgetary system for the central and local governments which shall be approved by the Legislative Yuan and the provincial assembly, and shall be examined and approved by the Control Yuan.

Article 167 provides that any citizens of the Chinese Republic who pay taxes, can upon presentation of the receipt, demand that the financial authorities permit them to read the account books—which the financial authorities shall not refuse unless such books concern military or diplomatic affairs, for which secrecy is necessary.

By these provisions, the Chinese people will at once have a voice in national financial matters instead

of having to fight for it by years of sanguinary warfare, as was the case in England.

Welfare of the People

Articles 168 to 185 provide many ways to improve the present condition of the people. Articles 186 to 198 provide ways to give education to the people. We hope the constitution will provide that it is the duty of every parent to send their children or child to school for an education, thus opening a way for the adoption of compulsory education in China, which is so important and necessary in removing illiteracy. Under Section 2, dealing with the education of the people, we hope that the constitution will make the studies of the Chinese language, history, geography, and China's international relations (or Chinese diplomatic history) as compulsory courses in all schools, the reason for our statement being that the Chinese really do not have much knowledge of their own history and language. Many of us observe the national humiliation days, but only very few really know the history of the humiliations. This is only a "blind observation," doing no substantial good to the people. The compulsory study of the Chinese diplomatic history—a long history of defects and humiliations—will have the effect of developing Chinese nationalism and patriotism.

Constitutional Guaranty

Articles 190 to 214 provide many ways to protect the constitution. Instead of empowering the legislature or supreme court to interpret the constitution, a new Court known as National Affairs Court, is created to do the work.

Article 201 provides that the functions of the Court is: to interpret the constitution; to examine the laws which are in contradiction of the constitution and to declare such void; to mete out punishments for the violation of the constitution; to adjust the disputes over jurisdiction between different organs of the central government, or local governments, or between the central and local governments, and other insolvable matters; to handle the administrative cases; to unify the interpretation of the administrative law and ordinanaces; to handle the impeachment cases against the employees on government service; to handle the extradition of employees in the government service who have committed criminal offenses, to the law courts; to handle all such matters which are violations of the constitution, either directly or indirectly not under the jurisdiction of ordinary courts.

In addition, there are many more unusual characteristics embodied in the constitution which we have not yet discussed. Article 21 provides that parents shall pay attention to the moral, intellectual and physical education of their off-spring and that the off-spring shall be filial to their parents. Other articles, like 17, 18, 19, 170, 171, etc., are all of great interest to us.

To be sure, the draft of the permanent constitution is another success worthy of admiration. Both Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and, concurrently, the chairman of the Constitution-Drafting Committee, and Dr. Wu, the vice-chairman of the Constitution-Drafting Committee, have really rendered a service to China no less notable than that Dr. Hugo Preuss rendered to Germany!

Nanking, June 16, 1933.

Shanghai-Nanking Bondholders Interview B. C. C. Representative

A committee elected at the meeting of bond and nett profit certificate holders of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, interviewed B. T. B. Boothby, representative of the British and Chinese Corporation on June 14. It was intimated to the committee that they could only be received as individual bondholders and not as a deputation or committee, the British and Chinese Corporation being the trustees and sole representatives of the bondholders.

Mr. Boothby was urged to draw the serious attention of the Ministry of Railways to: The unconditional guarantee of the Chinese Government, both as regards principal and interest of the bonds and nett profit certificates of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, both of which are in default; the necessity of earmarking and depositing in a special trust account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of an adequate percentage of the monthly gross revenue to cover the service of the loan; and the desirability of publishing at regular intervals in the local press figures showing gross traffic receipts and disbursements.

American Commercial Attache Gives Farewell Party to Colleagues

The American Commercial Attache and Mrs. Julean Arnold gave a farewell reception in Shanghai Friday, June 23, to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ehrhardt, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howard, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Robison. The reception was given incidental to the sudden withdrawal from China, on the orders of the U. S. Government, of five American commercial attaches in China,—the two others being P. F. Kops, commercial legal adviser, and E. O'Harrow, radio and electrical equipment expert.

Mr. Ehrhardt is an engineering expert; Mr. Howard, an aviation specialist; and Mr. Robison an expert in general commodities. These men were given five days' notice from Washington to return to the United States with transportation furnished by the Government. It was intimated that if they did not return immediately their transportation orders would be cancelled. They boarded the Dollar liner *President Coolidge* June 24 for San Francisco, with the question of whether the married men would be able to secure reimbursement for their wives' passage money undecided. The men have no assurance that on their arrival in Washington they will be assigned to other duties. The total annual expense to the government for the services of these men in China did not exceed U. S. $25,000.

Hitler Humiliates Hugenburg---Also Wishes to Control Church

Herr Hitler has suppressed Herr Hugenberg's Nationalist fighting units throughout Germany and has repudiated his memorandum at the London Conferences asking for return of the German Colonies. Completing the process of dissolution of the Nationalist Fighting Formations, Dr. Seldte, Minister of Labor and chief of the Steel Helmets, issued a decree June 21, forbidding all forms of protest saying that the Nationalist organizations were dissolved because there was no justification for their existence.

A fierce quarrel is also in progress in the German spiritual world owing to the Nazis' attempt to replace Dr. Bodelswingh, Primate of the New Evangelical Church, by the Hitlerite, Dr. Mueller.

Is it a Hitler Ruse to Evade Versailles Treaty?

A "mysterious" squadron of airplanes "bombed" Berlin June 23 with pamphlets attacking the Hitler Government. British newspapers voice the suspicion that the incident was an invention of the German Government itself, which is using it as a justification to break the provisions of the Versailles Treaty forbidding the construction of military planes. The German government has already announced that it intends to build police "pursuit" planes, the necessity for which the recent incident demonstrated.

I. T. & T. Shows Loss in Last Year's Operation

The annual report of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which is the owner of the Shanghai Telephone Company, and which has a close working arrangement with the China Electric Company, shows a net loss for the year 1932 of $3,934,960,22, as against a net income of $7,654,001.66 in 1932. The I. T. & T. has an investment of $2,589,347 in the Nippon Electric Co., Ltd. The report shows that out of a total funded debt of the I. T. & T. Associated Companies of $67,066,226,22 there is outstanding on first mortgage $1,510,715,01 on the Shanghai Telephone Co. (The dollars above mentioned are U.S.).

Negotiations Reopened for Release of Vickers' Prisoners

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, called on Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in London June 26 to resume formal negotiations regarding the British engineers, Thornton and MacDonald, now imprisoned in Russia, after having been found guilty by the Ogpu on charges of sabotage, espionage and bribery on April 18, and sentenced to three and two years' imprisonment respectively. The two men were engineers of the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company in Moscow. Following close upon their conviction and imprisonment Great Britain placed an embargo on Russian goods, whereupon the Soviets retaliated by placing an embargo on British goods.

Shanghai-Canton Air Service to Be Started in August

The direct air service between Shanghai and Canton will be formally inaugurated some time in August, according to information from the China Aviation Company. The route from Shanghai to Canton will be divided into three sections, that is, Wenchow, Amoy and Canton. The distance is expected to be covered in eight or nine hours.

Two New Airplanes Arrive from U. S. A. for China Aviation Company

Two new airplanes purchased by the China Aviation Company arrived in Shanghai from the United States June 26 on the m. v. *Gertrude Maersk*. The two airplanes will be ready for test flight next week. The new machines are to be used on the Shanghai-Canton direct air service, scheduled to be formally inaugurated on July 8.

The China National Aviation Corporation has concluded arrangements with the Pathe Motion Picture Company to take moving pictures of Peiping from the air. These pictures will later be shown throughout the country.

Work will begin immediately on the construction of a new landing field at Chungking, Szechuen, for the commercial planes of the China National Aviation Corporation.

The Junker pursuit plane, contributed by the Tien Chu Factory in Shanghai, has been christened the *Tien Chu*. The plane is equipped with two machine-guns and is capable of carrying about a dozen bombs under its wings.

The first Chinese-made airplane, the *Kiangfeng*, on its arrival in Hankow June 20 was given a rousing welcome by the Hankow populace. Rear-Admiral Tseng I-ching, Director of Aeronautics of the Naval Ministry, is in charge of the flight.

Three New Air Lines for Soviet Far East

Survey work has been started on three new air lines in the Soviet Far Eastern province. They are to connect Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka with Khairozovo and Nagaevo, and Nagaevo with the Shandar Islands.

Reports appearing in the Chinese press state that the direct air service between Europe and Asia will be inaugurated on July 1.

Japan's Ten Year Plan For Commercial Air Routes

The Aeronautical Bureau of the Ministry of Communications at Tokyo is drafting a ten-year plan for the completion of commercial air routes all over Japan. Starting from the next fiscal year, establishments of regular aerial communications will be made in several stages, finally linking all the important parts of Japan, Formosa and Korea by the end of the ten years.

Japanese Plane Loses Motor in Air—Flier Killed

Sergeant Shoichiro Shiba attached to the Kagamigahara Aviation Regiment, Gifu Prefecture, was killed in the morning of June 6 when during a practice flight the engine fell out of the machine. The flier followed it with no loss of time, but, on account of the low altitude, his parachute failed to open in time.

James Mattern Apparently Lost in Arctic Sea

No news has been received so far concerning James J. Mattern, American airman, who departed from Habarovosk, Siberia, bound for Alaska, June 14, on a solo round-the-world flight, which promised well at the start —only to meet difficulties in Siberia. U. S. naval vessels off the Alaskan and Aleutian coasts failed to find any trace of him or his plane. Hope that is still alive were revived by a message picked up in the United States by radio amateurs, who claim to have received the words "S O S aeroplane" from a Russian vessel.

The Ochishi wireless station in Hokkaido, Japan, which has been in touch with vessels off Kamchatka and the North Pacific, reported June 24 that nothing had been heard of Mattern.

A Japanese Navy Recruit Who Has Had South American Experience

A man 28 years of age named Hirano, who spent most of his time in South America engaged on a coffee plantation at Santos, recently applied for admission to the Japanese Navy. He duly passed the conscription examination at the Sasebo Naval station. Leaving his parents in South America he travelled to his homeland with an unquenchable desire to serve in the Navy as "human torpedo," as a representative (*Rengo* says) of the Japanese community at Santos.

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65-213

The Revival of China's Silk Industry?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

OUT of the pitch darkness, a faint ray of hope has been seen by Chinese silkmen in respect of the future of the silk trade. Whether this faint ray will fade out once again or glow into broad light can not be told at the present time, but from the domestic political as well as the international economical conditions, many of our silkmen have seemed to discover signs of encouragement which give promise of an early revival of the silk trade. Thus for the first time in the past three years, they are in a more or less cheerful mood and prepared to resume their long forsaken business once again. During the present cocoon season, many silkmen and cocoon merchants who have quit the business for the past two years have gone to the cocoon-producing districts to purchase cocoons, and about one-third of the cocoon-purchasing stations in Wusih and other cocoon-producing centers have been opened up. It has been also reported that after the cocoon season about half of the total 187 silk filatures in Central China will resume operations.

The revival of the silk trade, if it can be realized, will not only save China's silk industry, but will also provide livelihood to hundred thousands of female workers who have hitherto been deprived of means of making a living due to the wholesale suspension of silk filatures. For a period of more than three years, Chinese silkmen have experienced the worst business depression in the annals of the silk trade: Many of them have long gone to the wall, and only those who have had sufficient courage and financial means can carry on their operations intermittently. While prosperity has been frequently promised to be round the corner, the silk market has been actually going from bad to worse. It has been generally feared that China's silk industry would come to an end before the prosperity ever returns to this world.

This manifestation of confidence in the future silk trade on the part of Chinese silkmen can not but be viewed with a sigh of relief by those who have entertained a great anxiety over the fate of China's silk industry. It is fervently hoped that they will not be disillusioned and that their patience and perseverance will be at long last repaid with business gains with which they can recover themselves from their past losses. From my interviews with different silkmen, I have found that their hope has been based on the following reasons.

Quality Good—Price Cheap

First of all, not only is the price of cocoons of this season cheaper than usual, but their quality is also much better than expected. In most cocoon-producing districts, the price of cocoons of disease-free eggs is around forty-five dollars per picul, while that of the native eggs is below thirty dollars. They are less than half of the prices paid two or three years ago. Because of the mild climate and fair weather, the quality of cocoons is very good and the yield, in most cases, is less than 500, that is to say, taking less than five piculs of dry cocoons to make one picul of raw silk. Based on the present market price of silk, the silkmen can sufficiently recover their cost of production in silk-manufacturing. Since the present market price is still at its low level, there is no likelihood that it will go down any further. Therefore the silkmen are quite on the safe side, so far as their present cocoon stocks are concerned. On the other hand, if the market price ever goes up, they will be able to gather some profits to recompense their past losses. It has been reported that the total production of Kiangsu and Chekiang is about 120,000 piculs of dry cocoons, which, though bigger than that of the last year, amounts to only one third of the production of 1918.

Secondly, since the beginning of the present cocoon season, the local silk market has been very active and the price has been steadily going upward. In the past three weeks, the price of white steam filature silk has been registered with an increase of Mex.$160.00 per picul, while that of Szechuen and Shantung silks has also increased to a lesser extent. At the time of writing this article (June 21), the white steam filature silk of a medium quality is sold around Mex. $980 per picul, being only half of the price paid three years ago. Three weeks ago, the same was only quoted at Mex. $760 per picul in the local market, an unheard-of price in the past eighteen years. While not expecting that the price of silk will immediately go up to its former figure, it is generally believed that further advance will be made in the silk market, if the general business conditions are actually on their way to normalcy as reported in the press.

Thirdly, the signing of the armistice in North China has also encouraged the hope in the revival of domestic silk trade. Although raw silk has been largely manufactured for foreign exportation, a large quantity has been also consumed by the domestic market. For years, China's silk weaving mills, all of which are located in Central China, have been very much affected, because the demand for native silk goods in Manchuria and North China has fallen off drastically owing to the Japanese invasion. With the creation of "Manchukuo" and the imposition of heavy import duties by the puppet state, Manchuria, as a market for Chinese silk fabrics, has been practically lost to China. The unstable political conditions in North China have further restricted the sale of Chinese silk products. Therefore the cessation of hostilities in North China will likely boost the sale of Chinese silk products, thus increasing the demand for Chinese raw silk.

And lastly, that on which Chinese silkmen have pinned their hope the most is the present World Economic Conference. It is the consensus of opinion among the silkmen that with a galaxy of statesmen gathered in London and with their anxiety in reaching some agreements to alleviate the general sufferings of the world, the present Conference must be able to work out some formulae to relieve the world of the business depression. Once all the countries can agree on the tariff, silver and other important economic issues, there is no reason why the world can not be on the road to prosperity. The demand of raw silk, in common with that of other commodities, will increase in due course.

Too Much Optimism Deprecated

In view of this prevailing optimism among our silkmen, it is not out of place to warn ourselves that we must guard ourselves not to be too optimistic over the future prospects. We are inclined to believe that who those expect the immediate revival of the silk trade in common with that of other trades will be destined to be disappointed. Silk, though its use has been very much popularized in recent years, is still considered as a luxury, and its demand can not be increased, unless the purchasing power of the people has been first improved. Granting that the present World Economic Conference will be successful in finding ways and means to relieve the world business depression, it will take years to reduce gradually the number of unemployed people and improve the well-being of the people as a whole. Unless the people can earn enough money to buy luxuries, the sale of silk products will be still restricted to a few who can afford to buy. Therefore the increased sale of China silk can not be expected immediately after the successful conclusion of the present Conference.

We can not instantly revive our silk trade, unless we can induce the United States to take China raw silk as part payment of the G.$50,000,000 loan. The practicability of that arrangement was fully discussed in my last article, and need not be dwelt on in the present occasion. Suffice it to say that since the United States is the largest silk-consuming country in the world, we should spare no efforts in introducing our silk to the American consumers. We have contributed much to relieving the distress of American farmers by purchasing their unsold wheat and cotton, and therefore in turn have reason to expect that the American silk manufacturers will be equally generous in helping our silkmen by making use of our silk. This mutual exchange of goods will not only inprove the well-being of the people of these two countries, but will go a long way to bring them into a closer economical relationship.

In conclusion, although outward signs at present are more encouraging than before, yet they are nothing but signs. Unless the United States can be induced to accept China silk as part payment of the loan for the next three years, we should not be so naive as to believe that the silk trade is actually on its way to revival.

Shanghai, June 24, 1933.

How the Chinese Railways Will Meet Outstanding Obligations

A recent Nanking message stated that measures have been devised by the Ministry of Railways for the liquidations of the various National railways.

The Nanking-Shanghai Railway will set aside five per cent of its monthly revenue for this purpose. The Shanghai-Hangchow Railway will earmark ten per cent of its income, while the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will deposit from $90,000 to $140,000 monthly into a fund for liquidating its loans.

Regarding the Hukuang Loan which was consummated for the construction of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, it is stated that a certain sum will be appropriated from proceeds of the salt tax in order to meet outstanding obligations.

Work on Paotingfu Branch Railway to Be Started

Work on the construction of the proposed Tientsin-Paotingfu branch railway is scheduled to start within a fortnight. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration, which will undertake the construction, is stated to have already completed the necessary preparations including the provision of funds, material, technical staff, etc. This branch line is to replace the loop line between Lutai and Yangtsun, which it was the original intention of the authorities to build. The Tientsin-Paotingfu line will cover about 100 kilometres while the Lutai-Yangtsun line was planned to be about 70 kilometres in length.

Canton-Hankow Railway to Be Completed by 1937

The completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway from the southern terminal to Wuchang is expected to be fulfilled by 1937 as a result of the approval by the board of trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund of a loan to the National Government.

Following the formal ratification of the loan agreement by the governments concerned, the Chinese Ministry of Railways will float bonds to the value of £1,200,000, secured on part of the loan from the indemnity fund trustees. Plans are now complete for the section between Lochang and Tashimen, a distance of about 28 miles. Construction on this section will be begun almost immediately and is expected to take about a year. Work is now in progress on the 32 mile section between Shaochow and Lochang. This important line should be ready for traffic by the end of August. There now remain only about 239 miles to be completed before passengers and freight can pass uninterrupted from the Yangtze to the Pearl River. The completion of this section will require some $60,000,000.

New Railway to Be Built Across Kiangsi

The proposed Yushan-Pinghsiang Railway across the province of Kiangsi, besides being of much commercial value, is of great strategical importance, according to Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary of the Central Political Council, who is one of the most ardent advocates of this project and has recently completed a trip to Kiangsi in connection with this line.

The project was mooted as early as 1931, according to Mr. Tang, and the object then in view was to provide for uninterrupted communications between the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang in the event of a blockade of the Yangtsze River by the Japanese following the Shanghai hostilities. Mr. Tang said that satisfactory arrangements have been completed relative to the financing of this project, which is estimated to cost $40 millions.

Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Has Distinguished Board

Dr. Y. S. Tsao, formerly President of Tsinghua University, now of the British-American Tobacco Co., has been elected Chairman of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai for the coming year. The other officers are: Vice-chairman, L. T. Chen of Kincheng Banking Corporation; recording secretary, K. T. Chung of the China Realty Co.; and treasurer, S. K. Ing of the China News Company. The other directors are as follows: Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, president of the University of Shanghai; S. U. Zau of the Ministry of Industry; F. C. Yen of the Red Cross Hospital; Dr. Fong F. Sec, for many years chief of the editorial department of the Commercial Press; K. F. Chang of Ching Foong Co.; Dr. John Y. Lee of Asia Electric Co.; T. L. Soong of the Manufacturers Bank of China: C. C. Woo of Kincheng Banking Corporation; Rev. T. C. Wu of Mission to Lepers; T. D. Sze of Sze Vee Kee Clock Company and Dr. J. Usang Ly, president of Chiao-Tung University.

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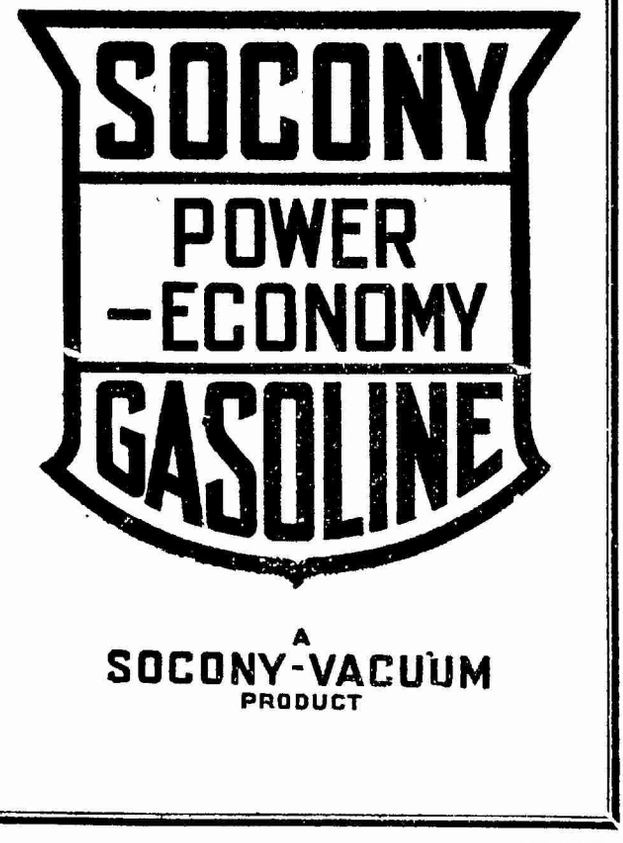

65-215

Japanese Students Handcuffed by Police

There was a serious scuffle in one of the lecture rooms of Tokyo Imperial University June 21 when 2,000 students of the law course attacked the attitude of their professors on the dispute raging round the dismissal of Professor Takigawa. Eventually the police were called in, and 38 students were arrested and removed in handcuffs. However, it is not expected that charges will be preferred against them.

The students were being lectured by Professor Minobe. Suddenly one of the youths rose to his feet and demanded that the Professor take part in a protest meeting in connection with the Takigawa case. Before any reply could be given, the youth rushed to the door, and barricaded it, so that there could be no intrusion from outside. Other students produced pamphlets and leaflets which they proceeded to distribute, and then speeches were made denouncing the attitude the of Tokyo Imperial professors.

The students' spokesmen contended that the law department of the University should give full support to the Kyoto law course in the latter's fight against the dismissal of Professor Takigawa. Some of the leaflets not only demanded that this be done, but added a bitter attack on the Education Minister, Mr. Hatoyama.

In the meantime, the agitation at Kyoto Imperial University shows no signs of subsiding. The question of the resignation of the President has not been definitely settled. The compromise recently reached between the Education Department and the President of Kyoto Imperial University instead of improving the situation has made matters worse. On his return to Kyoto, Dr. Konishi, the President, reported the results of his negotiations with the Education Department authorities to the Board of Councillors of the University, and soon afterwards made a similar report to the professors of the Department of Law; he asked them to accept the terms of compromise. None of the professors expressed agreement, however, and all the President's efforts to convince them failed.

The Councillors of the University were in favor of accepting the terms of compromise, and their delegation visited Dr. Miyamoto, Dean of the Department of Law, and repeated their request for his efforts to induce the professors of his Department to reconsider their resignation. Dr. Miyamoto declined the request, however.

Dr. Konishi, President of Kyoto University, has in the meantime tendered his resignation.

All the professors, assistant professors and lecturers of the Department of Law having submitted their resignations, Dr. Konishi, announced his own intention to resign at a meeting of the Board of Councillors of the university recently. At a conference of the Deans of all Departments of the University, which was held immediatly afterwards, the President, after stating his resolution to resign, asked for approval for the procedure of recommending Dr. Yamamoto, Dean of the Department of Economics, as acting President, because of his seniority, and of conducting the election of his successor under this arrangement. Dr. Yamamoto called a meeting of the professors of his Department and secured its consent for his assumption of the office of acting President in the circumstances.

Kinnosuke Otsuka, professor of the Tokyo Commercial College, was detained at the Ichigayan Prison recently and formally indicted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of violation of the Peace and Order Preservation Law.

Why the Communists in Jail Recanted—A War Office Reward

In the course of an article in the *Kokumin*, Dr. Kinko Gorai, a well-known Japanese publicist, explained the motives of the recantation by the Communist leaders, Gaku Sano and Teishin Nabeyama, (who are both in jail), mention of which was made in these columns last week, Dr. Gorai writes: "On the outbreak of the Manchurian affair—and especially on the occurrence of the Shanghai affair—the Japanese military authorities, feeling the necessity of manufacturing munitions of war quickly, employed convicts on this work. These convicts engaged in this work with great assiduity, day and night; so much so that the War Department, in appreciation of the patriotism they displayed in the matter, donated the sum of Yen 200 for their benefit. The Governor of the Prison bought sweets with this money and distributed them among the convicts concerned. Both Sano and Nabeyama were among these convicts. They did not like the job, of course, for to do it was, in their opinion, to contribute to the butchery of Chinese proletarians on behalf of the State, which represents the interests of the bourgeoisie. They were, however, soon deeply struck by the great zeal with which all other convicts, who had greater reasons than themselves to hate and curse the State, entered into the work of manufacturing munitions, forgetful of the exhaustion which must have come quickly from their daily rations of coarse food. The judicial authorities were not slow to perceive the marked changes that came over their mental attitude, and at the cost of violating the rules strictly observed up to that time, gave these erstwhile Communist leaders the benefit of Marxian literature in prison, allowing them the opportunity of re-examining Marxism by their new lights. The truth gradually dawned on the mind of Sano, which had been densely veiled in illusions, until he took the final resolve. He asked the prison authorities for permission to see Nabeyama: and this request, was granted—another departure from prison practice and rules. In the interview that ensued, Nabeyama concurred in Sano's changed views, and their joint statement of the abandonment of their former faith followed."

Dr. Gorai declares that he learned this from the authorities of the Department of Justice.

Thirty prisoners in the custody of the Osaka police have jointly issued a statement announcing their conversion to Sano and Nabeyama's nationalism, from communism.

"Thought" Ex-Convicts in Japan to Be Watched After Jail Release

The Japanese Department of Justice is now studying revision of the Peace Preservation Law, a measure in connection with which it proposes to introduce in the forthcoming ordinary session of the Diet. The idea of trying the cases falling under the purview of the Peace Preservation Law by one Court only seems to be finding less and less support among the judicial authorities. The reasons for growing opposition are that the execution of this idea involves revision of the law for the organisation of law courts, that it is likely to meet with disapproval at the hands of the Privy Council, and that it is not proper to treat offences against the Peace Preservation Law in the same way as high treason offences, as the proposed revision implies. For expenditing the dispatch of such cases, more "thought" judges and procurators will be appointed. For the benefit of ex-convicts of "thought" offences, it is proposed that protecting officers should be increased. It is further proposed that the period of compulsory detention on the procuratorial writ should be extended from the present ten days to sixty days.

Publisher Is Converted to Nationalism

Sacrificial destruction of more than 10,000 volumes of radical literature in his possession has been decreed by Junkichi Fujioka, president of the Kyoseikaku Publishing Company, to signal his conversion from Communism to nationalism. An erstwhile consistent supporter of Communism, imprisoned six times for violation of the peace law and the publication law, and once a leader in the publication of radical books, Mr. Fujioka several months ago concluded that the salvation of Japan lay in nationalism instead of Communism. Accordingly, with the consent of the Police 10,000 or more publications were destroyed at the Senju paper mill of the Takasaki Paper Manufacturing Company at Senju, Arakawa. The books were taken to the mill by three motor trucks provided by the Metropolitan Police Board.

A Baroness Whose Son Was Accused of Communism

Because one of her sons was accused of Communistic leanings, the Baroness Masako Yamaguchi, one of the ladies-in-waiting on the Japanese Empress Dowager, has resigned her post after ten years of service. The Baroness discontinued her court life when her son Sadao Yamaguchi, 25, was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Board in March, 1932. She confined herself thereafter in deepest humiliation at her home in Kawadacho, Ushigome. The son was freed by the police June 15, but Baroness Yamaguchi carried out her intention of resigning.

The Japanese papers state that sons and daughters of many "good" families of Japan, who had been detained by the police for many months because of their Communist leaning, have begun to change their attitude since the recent change of mind from Communism to Nationalism by Sano and Nabeyama, who are serving life terms in prison as dangerous agitators. Sadao Yamaguchi, a student of the Tokyo Imperial University and 30 students of the College of Agriculture of the same University are among those who are stated to have pledged themselves to forsake Communism.

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Korean Communist Caught in Struggle with Police

After a fierce battle with police, in the course of which pistol shots were exchanged, Jo Gen-shen, a Korean Communist was arrested at Heigen, Heiannando, Korea, June 16. He had been hiding after escaping from a police raid on June 3 and allegedly shooting and killing a policeman in another raid on June 10 at Seishomen Village, Kokaida. Jo Chen-shen, according to *Rengo*, is a member of the Chinese Communist Party and arrived in Korea in February with two others to raise funds for the party.

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Osaka Journal Views with Alarm Increased Army and Navy Expenses

The Osaka *Asahi* in a recent issue viewed with grave concern the possible increase of the Services estimates in the next fiscal year, which, it thinks, is at direct variance with the decision already reached among the Ministers that the new Budget should be compiled on lines of strict economy. According to report, the Osaka journal says, the War Office's estimates are likely to reach Yen 530,000,000, an increase of some Yen 80,000,000 as compared with the present fiscal year, and the Navy Department's estimates over Yen 400,000,000, an increase of about Yen 50,000,000. If these enormous estimates are to be accepted, 45 per cent. of the total Budget will be in services expenditure. The *Asahi* says: "Nobody denies that an emergency situation prevails, but an emergency situation is a dierent thing from a war. It is true that as Japan has a treaty obligation to maintain peace in Manchukuo and guarantee the security of that territory, she must have a military force strong enough to meet this obligation. But seeing that the Sino-Japanese armistice agreement is now an accomplished fact, it is difficult to accept the contention of the military authorities that the need of strengthening armaments has increased. The fact is that the Japanese military action in Manchukuo has come to an end, and that the need of the moment is to direct increasing attention to economic activity. In order to convince the League of Nations of the mistake of its verdict on the Sino-Japanese controversy, Japan is bound to help Manchukuo to attain healthy development, and it is to be feared that this phase of the question is receiving little attention.

"The naval authorities contend that the so-called second naval replenishment program is of imperative necessity to provide against an international situation arising two years hence, when Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations becomes formal. This contention cannot be understood except on the ground that they regard withdrawal from the League as heralding a coming war. Such an idea is, however, irreconcilable with the Imperial Edict issued on the occasion of Japan's notice of withdrawal from the League, for in this Edict his Majesty clearly proclaims Japan's future policy to have as scrupulous regard for international friendship and cooperation as ever before. If Japan is attacked, she must, of course, meet such attacks with armed force, but as a peace-loving nation Japan cannot discard all diplomatic means before resorting to armed force. The decisive factor in modern warfare is the collective strength of the nation—its economic power especially. Nothing is more important than to foster in time of peace sufficient economic power to be able to bear the war expenditure in time of need. Japan's present economic power is far from strong, a fact which, more than anything else, accounts for the emergency situation."

Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, is quoted by the Press as saying that as all Ministers are eager to launch enterprises in their respective Departments, the Departmental estimates will probably amount to an enormous figure, and the desired economy of expenditure will not easily be achieved. The Finance Minister hopes that the Manchurian affair expenditure will be reduced considerably. There will also be a marked decrease in the relief works expenditure, he says. Taken as a whole, however, the issue of deficit-covering loans in the new fiscal year seems inevitable. Earnest attention must, of course, be directed to reduce loan issues as far as possible, but the Finance Minister said it is difficult to say how far such endeavors will be successful.

Japan's Economic Policy After the London Conference

Fearing the unsuccessful outcome of the World Economic Conference, Japanese official quarters are seriously studying the policy to be taken by Japan vis-a-vis

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For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

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Owing to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, tickets are only sold to Shanhaikwan where the Peping-Liaoning Railway crosses the Great Wall. The Chinese Government Railways assume no responsibility for transportation or safety of passengers beyond Shanhaikwan.

Peping-Liaoning Railway

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No. 2

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the situation following the termination of the Conference. Every government department is now unanimously agreed to put emphasis on the economic phase of the development likely to follow the London conference. The points particularly to receive the attention of the Government will be as follows:

Search for New Markets:—Japan will adopt the most "rationalized" program for the encouragement of exports to Manchukuo, East Africa, Near Eastern countries, South American countries and other new outlets.

Mutual Reciprocity Principle:—For the development of new markets and exploitation of new outlets, Japan would in case of necessity conclude a reciprocal convention, whereby the tariff arrangements and import quota system shall be decided upon. The Japanese Government in this connection will insist upon the adoption on the principle of most-favored nation treatment.

Enforcement of Export Control: With a view to avoiding uncontrolled rivalry among export merchants with the resultant tendency toward dumping, the authorities are contemplating the control of export of commodities.

Policy toward Britain and India:—Japan will try to avoid unnecessary competition with British commodities, on the one hand, while she may attempt to find a reasonable basis for compromise with the Indian Government for the solution of trade dispute between the two countries. As regards the relationship between Japan and British Dominions and Colonies besides India, Japan would exert her utmost in maintaining the present reciprocal status and in adjusting such points as may be required certain revisions in the trade relationship.

As regards the question of application of a composite import tariff, now under contemplation by the authorities concerned, the Finance Ministry at Tokyo is of the opinion that, from economic point of view, seeing that Japan's imports from abroad are mostly of raw material or half-finished goods, only 35 per cent. of the imports being manufactured goods, there is not much left to be regulated by the proposed customs policy.

Prefectural Budgets Show Marked Increase

According to the figures made public by the Japanese Home Office recently, the prefectural budgets for the current fiscal year for the whole country show a marked increase both in revenue and in expenditure. The aggregate expenditure is put at Yen 491,661,000 which shows an increase of over Yen 61,000,000 (14.2 per cent.) as compared with the previous year.

The severe agricultural depression interferes seriously with tax revenues, which are estimated at Yen 4,750,000 less than the previous year. Recourse is naturally had to increased loan issues to meet the expenditure, with the result that provision is made for the flotation of prefectural loans amounting to Yen 86,248,000, or an increase of Yen 15,011,000 (29.2 per cent.) by comparison with the previous year.

Finance Minister Takahashi was reported to be slightly indisposed. His doctors are advising him to proceed to a Health resort.

Chinese Chamber Has Claim on Lunghua Arsenal Site

In view of current reports that the Government contemplates the sale of the landed properties of the Lunghua arsenal at Shanghai, the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the Government to protect its claim should the sale materialize. From the proceeds of the sale it requests repayment of a sum advanced by the Chamber in 1925 for the repatriation of retreating troops during the war between Generals Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang, then tuchun of Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively.

New Highways Opened in Anhwei and Chekiang Provinces

The Nanking Government's highway construction program, under the control of the National Economic Commission, in co-operation with Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang provinces, is making rapid progress in the three provinces. The first highways to be completed are one connecting the Capital with Wuhu and another connecting Hsuan Chen (Anhwei) with Changhsin (Chekiang), both of which were formally opened during the week.

Japan Wants Britain to State Its Policy on India

Mr. Miyake, Japanese Consul-General at Simla, is stated to have reported to the Tokyo Foreign Office that Sir Bhore of the Indian Viceroy's Council has intimated that, after a substantial agreement is reached in the negotiations at Simla, the same will be transfered to London, in order that a formal agreement between Great Britain and Japan may be drawn up. This was in reply to intimations previously made that Japan would request the British Government to bestow full authority on the Indian delegates to negotiate with Japan for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty or provisional treaty upon the expiry of the existing treaty on October 10 next. Japan also wished to know whether the British Government would confirm any treaty or agreement which would eventually be agreed to by the Japanese and Indian delegates in the forthcoming negotiations.

The Japanese delegation headed by Setsuzo Sawada, to the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations at Simla, is scheduled to depart from Kobe on July 19 for Bombay. Suggestions for mutual quantitative control of exports between India and Japan will likely be made by the Japanese delegation.

Japanese spinners in Shanghai have begun to buy Chinese raw cotton in connection with the resolution to boycott Indian raw cotton.

Japan Protests Malayan Discriminating Duties

Tsuneda Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in London, protested to Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary June 22 against the discriminatory tariff imposed by the Malay States against foreign goods, especially cotton piece goods and rayon—which are aimed at Japan.

British Writer Says Japan's Natural Market Is in China

The futility of denouncing the "unfairness" of Japanese competition was emphasised in a recent article in the *Daily Mail* by Ward Price, who pointed out that it is not a question of a lower standard of living but a different standard. He declared that there is no ground for any ill-feeling between Japan and Britain. He said that Japan's natural market lies at her door in China and therefore Britain should use her influence to get the anti-Japanese boycott in China lifted and help restore peace and prosperity in China.

Viscount K. Ishii, chief Japanese delegate to the World Economic Conference, made a speech June 21 at a banquet in the Japan Society in London, stressing the necessity of closer friendly relations between Japan and Britain as well as between Japan and India.

Indian Agitator in Japan Stirs Up Anti-British Feeling

A recent *Reuter* message from Tokyo stated that a group of Indian political refugees in Japan who are striving to emancipate their fellow-countrymen from British "tyranny" are making use of the boycott against India to foment anti-British sentiment. The head of the movement is an Indian named Bose who has also been considerably aided in his Anti-British a compaign by the growth of the reactionary and ultra-nationalist movement in Japan since the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble. This combined with the cry, ever increasing in volume, of "Asia for the Asiatics" makes things particularly easy for him. He says Great Britain wishes to rouse ill feeling between fellow Asiatics by leading the Japanese people to imagine that the Indians are deliberately discriminating against them. Britain is also pictured as intending to grind down the Indian people by compelling them to pay more for what they have to buy, and as being entirely responsible for the recent anti-Japanese tariffs in India.

Chinese Students to Study Municipal Government Under S. M. C.

The Shanghai Municipal Council in a recent report stated that correspondence had been exchanged with Dr. Chia-Luen Lo, director and dean of the Central Political Institute, Nanking, concerning his suggestion to send a certain number of students to the Council to acquire practical experience in municipal administration. The matter had been discussed by the heads of departments, who were desirous of giving the scheme every assistance. The proposal was that six graduates of the Institute of good scholarship and character, after four years' training in different courses of municipal administration, should be attached in rotation to different departments of the Council for a period of four months beginning from July 1 next.

Judah Ezra Confesses to Violating U. S. Narcotic Laws

Judah Ezra, (a member of the family by that name in Shanghai, which made a fortune in importing opium from India), in later years residing in San Francisco and indicted recently in that city by a grand jury, has confessed to District Attorney McPike to the counts made against him of violating the U. S. Narcotic laws and will appear in court and plead guilty to a charge of violating the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act. Isaac Ezra was expected to plead guilty to the lesser charge of conspiring to violate the narcotic laws. After telling how the firms were organised and how the narcotics shipments were handled, Judah Ezra is stated to have taken the police to his home and there showed them where he had concealed drugs valued at more than U. S. $50,000.

Three Chinese have been indicted with the Ezras in connection with the case and are said to be partners in the tea concern maintained in China to handle the drug shipment. These are Leong Chung, Y. F. Kong and Paul Yih. Two other Occidentals have been indicted under the name of "J. Abraham and brother." Allen Zimmerman, supposedly in Shanghai, was indicted and described as an employee of the Ezras. No action has been taken against Zimmerman here, the International Settlement police apparently show great apathy in the matter.

Lee Tze-liang, locally known as the "morphine king" is being examined by the Shanghai French Police in connection with the San Francisco case.

Others named in the indictment are Amelia Cuneo, Jack Rose, and Leong Chung, none of whom were further identified in the indictment, and Frank Barris. The first indictment was followed up by another, based upon information given by Barris, himself the ninth man charged. Barris, who was taken into custody a few day after the sensational arrest of the Ezra brothers, is now lodged in a prison in San Francisco in lieu of U. S. $40,000 bail, and it is understood that he will be the Government's star witness at the forthcoming trial.

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Council Chairman's Compradore Sent to Prison

One of the largest drug rings ever discovered by Shanghai Settlement police came to an end June 26 when two women and 11 men were sentenced in the First Special District Court. The leader of the group was Yang Sheu-shan, Chinese (Cantonese) compradore for a quarter of century for A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Yang and his wife received heavy punishment, the man being sentenced to four and-a-half years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine, while Mrs. Yang was given three years and an additional $5,000 fine. Twelve others, including two women convicted of assisting in the making of narcotics (red pills), were given prison terms ranging from three months to four years and six months, and fines of from $120 to $4,500. Three coolies, who were also arrested, were acquitted.

Prison Sentences in Another Red Pill Case

Two truck loads of red pills and implements for the manufacture of same seized by police narcotic squad were introduced in evidence at the First Special District Court in Shanghai June 21. In all, seven persons, including a woman, were arrested. With the exception of the female prisoner, all were found guilty on a charge of manufacturing or transporting the pills, contrary to the Anti-Opium Regulations. The first accused, a chauffeur, arrested while driving a motor car carrying 390 pounds of the pills, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $500, while the second accused, alleged to have operated the red pill plant, received a fine of $3,000 in addition to a prison term for three years. Other prisoners received prison terms ranging from three to 18 months. The sentence upon one of them was suspended for two years. The plant was situated at 12 Avenue Foch in a big foreigns-tyle building.

V. Molchanoff and P. Chubimoff were arrested by the Hongkew police on the night of June 21 in a house in Hannen Road, Shanghai. They were found in possession of a quantity of opium.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

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Chinese Bankers Urge Recall of Debased Subsidiary Coins

In response to recent instructions from the Ministry of Finance, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, in a formal letter June 22 suggested that the Chinese Government Central Mint be ordered to make 10-cent standard silver subsidiary coins, as a means of putting the Chinese currency on a definite basis. According to the suggestions embodied in the letter, these silver subsidiary coins should have such a quality that ten 10 pieces will equal one silver dollar. In this connection, the bankers also proposed that the small silver pieces now in circulation be recalled.

The new Chinese dollars coined by the Central Mint will be ready for circulation during this month.

The circulation of the new silver dollars which have been designed and turned out by the Central Mint as a preliminary step to the unification and standardization of the monetary system, is being held up pending the examination of the new dollars by the an analyst, according to the Chinese press. The results have been satisfactory, according to a private analysis, the report states, but despite this, the Coinage Investigation Committee has decided not to withdraw the old silver dollars immediately. The new coins will be put into circulation during July, according to an official announcement made by the Ministry of Finance June 26. The design bears on its face a likeness of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and eight Chinese characters equivalent in English to "the 22nd year of the Republic of China." On the obverse, it is inscribed with a sailing boat on an open sea, with Chinese characters at the sides, meaning "one dollar."

Bankers Ask that Counterfeiters Be Shot

The Chinese Bankers Association and a large number of Chinese business organizations and trade guilds have petitioned the Government for the new system of secondary monetary units.

Under the plan proposed by leading bankers, persons convicted of counterfeiting will be shot. This drastic penalty is necessary, it was said, to reduce the numbers of counterfeiters now operating in China.

Nanking Approves Chinese-British Joint Coalmine Agreement

At a meeting held in Nanking, June 23, the Central Political Council approved an agreement concluded between the Chungyuan Coal Mining Company (in Honan) and the Pekin Syndicate (British) providing for the establishment of a joint business office to take charge of the sale of the coal produced by the two companies. The agreement provides that this joint office may be organized into a limited liability company in accordance with Chinese company law. The agreement is to be effective for a period of ten years and may be extended by mutual agreement, subject to the approval of the Government Authorities. The capital of this joint office is fixed at one million dollars, of which $510,000 will be furnished by the Chungyuan Mining Company and $490,000 by the Syndicate, thus giving the Chinese interests a 51% share in the joint enterprise.

Col. Phya Bahol Heads New Siamese Government

Following upon the bloodless revolution which occurred in Siam on June 2 King Prajadhipok has appointed Colonel Phya Bahol, commander-in-chief of the Siamese army, head of the government. Colonel Phya Bahol has been the moving spirit behind the agitation for a constitutional monarchy and for the opening of the People's Assembly. Three of the former ministers have been re-appointed to the new government. The People's Assembly met June 22 for the first time since April 2, when it was dissolved by the King, who gave as his reason the need for checking the spread of Communism.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen to Continue Civil Rights Activities

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen in a recent interview declared that under no conditions would she discontinue her work in the People's Civil Rights Federation in spite of the threats she had received from certain quarters. Mrs. Sun declared that the death of Yang Hsin-fo, the Vice-Chairman of the Federation, would not retard the progress of the movement but, on the contrary, would encourage the Federation to carry on its work with redoubled vigor.

Peiping Ministers Approve S.M.C. Factory Inspection Bye-law

The factory inspection bye-law passed at the Ratepayers Meeting in Shanghai April 19 has been duly approved by the foreign Ministers at Peiping. The Shanghai Municipal Council was officially informed of this fact by E. S. Cunningham, the Senior Consul, June 23. The amended Bye-law empowers the Council to license and inspect factories within the jurisdiction of the Settlement authorities. The decision of the Diplomatic Corps, while giving the Council the necessary authorization to carry out the proposed factory legislation, is not interpreted to mean that it will interfere with the negotiations in progress between representatives of the Council and Municipality of Greater Shanghai for cooperative measures to control industrial establishments.

Opposition has been raised by a section of the Chinese community to the licensing regulations by the Settlement authorities, for the past several months, and as a result unofficial conversations have been conducted by Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., and O. K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The chief opposition to the proposed licensing and inspection of factories in the Settlement lies in the fact that the Chinese Government recently promulgated a set of Factory Laws which were meant to apply to all parts of China under the administration of Nanking. It was claimed by the Chinese authorities that the right to inspect and license factories was sovereign to China and that any other administrative body's interference would not be sanctioned nor tolerated.

The Municipal authorities of the Settlement, on the other hand, have maintained that Chinese officials were not entitled to function in the International Settlement and that if the Factory Laws of the Government were to be applied, either in part or as a whole, they would be enforced by officials under the direct jurisdiction of the S.M.C.

C. P. C. Passes Thirteen Items on Next Year's Budget

The national budget for the 22nd fiscal year of the Chinese Republic, which commences on July 1, 1933, was considered at a meeting of the Central Political Council June 21.

While approving of 13 items in the budget, the Council ordered the rest to be revised.

The items approved were as follows:—

For party expenses	$5,489,100
For the national government	9,713,200
Interior administration	4,069,042
Diplomatic expenses	10,662,989
Financial administration	64,969,175
Education	16,618,184
Judicial administration	2,676,359
Industrial expenses	4,234,922
Communications	5,083,738
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs	1,340,192
Reconstruction expenses	715,000
Subsidies	29,878,449
Pensions	6,029,810

Reporting on the examination of the estimates of revenues and expenditures for the 21st and 22nd fiscal years the Finance Committee, at its meeting held June 22 recommended, in the first place, that the estimates for the 21st year need not now be approved nor revised, and, finally, that the various resolutions adopted by the Council calling for retrenchment and curtailment of expenses be carried into effect. Secondly, the Committee recommended that the estimates for the 22nd fiscal year be referred back for revision, but that 13 items of the annual expenditures be first approved so as to form a "provisional" budget for the 22nd fiscal year, to be enforced from the beginning of the said fiscal year. These recommendations were then approved by the Council.

Strike Hits British Coast Shipping Company

A strike of the Chinese crews on Butterfield & Swire steamers has tied up eight of the Company's steamers at Canton where the wharf coolies refused to work or unload goods from Butterfisld & Swire vessels. As a result of the strike, all export merchants in Shanghai are sending their goods to Canton by the China Merchants steamers.

The strike had its origin in the maltreatment of the Chinese crew of s.s. *Woosung* in Shanghai. The sailors union at Canton is fomenting an anti-British movement in connection with the strike.

Who's Who in China

Lei Cheng, Government official; born at Changhsin, Chekiang, 1896; graduate of the Law College of Japanese Imperial University at Tokyo with LL.B. degree and research fellow of the Graduate School of the University, specializing in constitutional law; principal of the 3rd Provincial Middle School of Chekiang; compiler of the Law Drafting Bureau of the National Government; professor of the Central University; instructor of the Central Military Academy, Nanking; compiler of the Examination Yuan of National Government; secretary of the Ministry of Personnel Selection of the Examination Yuan; member of the Executive Committee of the Special District Party Headquarters of Nanking and concurrently chief secretary of the committee; now, director of Administrative Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education and concurrently member of Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Special District Party Headquarters of Nanking; author of "Studies of the Three People's Principles," and "Reforms of the Existing Administrative Arganization;" address: Administrative Affairs Department, Ministry of Education, Nanking.

Lei Cheng
雷 震

雷震，浙江長興縣人，年三十七歲，日本京都帝國大學法學士，大學院研究員，專攻憲法，曾任浙江省立第三中學校校長，國民政府法制局編審，中央大學教授，中央陸軍軍官學校教官，國民政府考試院編撰，銓敘部秘書兼法規委員會常務委員，南京特別市黨部執行委員，兼書記長，現任教育部總務司長，及南京特別市黨部執行委員兼常務委員，著有三民主義研究，現行行政組織改革及論文多種。

Macao Government Fails to Reimburse Victims of 1931 Explosion

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Many of us have waited patiently for 22 months hoping that the Macao Government would be generous enough to pay the damages caused by the 1931 explosion. As we know, according to the official reports, about 49 lives (including 7 children) were lost, and the material loss suffered by landlords and residents amounted to Hongkong $400,000. To take a specific instance, Dr. Sun Fo (the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and Lee Chai-tong (Chinese member in the "council") through the disaster lost over $100,000. Further I am personally acquainted with several persons who petitioned the Macao Government within the time allotted for reconstruction reimbursement, amounting to several thousands, but they never received a word in reply.

If the Macao Government is to maintain its reputation and to avoid further implications in respect of these claims, I would urge them to come to an early decision regarding the same.

Yours faithfully,
FUNG TACK CHIU.

Hongkong, June 23, 1933.

Who's Who in China

(Supplement to the Standard Edition)

There will be published shortly a supplement to the standard book, "Who's Who in China," which will contain some 200 biographical sketches of Chinese men and women who have come into prominence since the Fourth Edition (1931) was issued. It also will contain revisions of some of the sketches which appeared in the Fourth Edition.

For example, the Supplement will contain the pictures and sketches of several leaders who have come into prominence as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict, such as Generals Tsai Ting-kai, Chiang Kwang-nai and Oung Chao-wan of the 19th Route Army, Chang Chih-chung of the 5th Army; Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen and Li Tu of the Manchurian campaign; Sung Chih-yuan of Chahar, Han Fu-chu of Shantung, Yu Hsueh-chung of Hopei, Chu Ching-lan of the Volunteers, etc., etc., etc.

For those who possess a copy of the last, or Fourth Edition, a copy of the Supplement, is indispensable.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ABOUT JULY 1.

No office, home, school or public library is complete without **Who's Who in China**, containing the pictures and biographical sketches of most of China's leaders in the fields of politics, business, education and the other professions. In addition to a record of their careers, it also contains their latest addresses, matters of vital importance to those who would keep up with events in China and the Far East.

The prices, including postage, for the Supplement as well as the standard edition are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Supplement	$ 2.50	G.$1.00
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	10.00	4.00
Both books	11.50	4.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned,

The China Weekly Review

38, Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

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Men and Events

The Eastern Students' Association, which is described as the "vanguard of the Pan-Asiatic movement," held its inaugural meeting in Tokyo June 27.

The Central Executive Committee has decided to appoint Generals Ma Chan-shan and Su Ping-wen to be members of the Military Commission.

The first shipment of American cotton in connection with the U.S. $50,000,000 loan to China is expected to be shipped from the United States in the middle of July.

John G. Wilson, an employee of the Shanghai Power Company, who was returning to Shanghai from home leave died at Penang June 22 as the result of an automobile accident.

Six Chinese students, including a girl, arrived in Shanghai June 20 from Japan after being deported by the Japanese authorities on the charge of being Communists.

The Harbin Police authorities have issued a regulation that no Chinese women may be employed as waitresses in Chinese restaurants, or as maids in Chinese hotels or opium dens.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former war-lord of Northern China who had been sojourning in Rome, left that city recently for Paris and later proceeded to London.

Kenneth Buck was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in Barnstaple, Mass., June 24, for kidnapping Margaret McMath, the ten-year-old daughter of a wealthy Detroit engineer on May 3.

Trebitsch Lincoln, Hungarian adventurer, alias Chao Kung, Buddhist monk, is once more a visitor to China, but for the moment the *China Press* says he is keeping his address a secret.

J. V. Crowe, general manager of the Ford Motor Car Company in the Far East, has returned from a business trip to Japan. After a few days here, Mr. Crowe will proceed to Manila.

According to a Japanese message from Fukien, anti-Japanese agitation has become rampant in Fukien, following active propaganda started by a group of Chinese who had returned from abroad.

Dr. V. K. Ting, former mayor of Shanghai, was a passenger on the Dollar liner *President Coolidge* for America June 24 to attend the world conference of geologists in New York between July 22 and 29.

Under-age girls will not be permitted to practice prostitution in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Municipal Council stated in a recent letter to the China National Child Welfare Association.

C. J. Chancellor, general manager for the Far East for *Reuters* departed from Shanghai June 28 for London, where he is expected to arrive July 12. Mr. Chancellor is due to return on or near September 1.

The strike of seamen employed by the China Navigation Company has been extended to Swatow, Pakhoi and Hoihow, where steamers belonging to said shipping company cannot be loaded or unloaded.

Second-Lieutenant Robert L. Dennig arrived in Shanghai this week to join the U. S. Fourth Marines. Lieut. Dennig is a son of Col. Robert L. Dennig of the Headquarters Staff, Washington, D. C.

The *Tass* News Agency emphatically denied the *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking published June 21 wherein it was stated that Soviet agents are busy in Changli, northern Hopei, recruiting Chinese laborers for work in Siberia.

Donald R. Stevenson of the Central Aviation School and Miss Emily Tuttelman were married by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Consular premises in Shanghai June 21. The bride's sister, Miss Sarah Tuttelman, is Judge Purdy's secretary.

In the second round of the British Amateur golf championship at Hoylake, England June 20, J. W. Harrison, of Shanghai, the holder of the China Open championship, was eliminated by J. C. Cowley, of Hallowes, by three up and two to play.

Corp. Bennie M. Bunn of the U. S. Marines was this week awarded the Navy Cross, second highest honor for bravery. Corp. Bunn received the award for heroism while on service in Nicaragua when his force was ambushed by rebels. Corp. Bunn, single-handed repulsed a band of some 40 rebels for which he was recommended to Washington for the medal for extraordinary heroism.

A movement for the elimination of the five-cent toll charge for telephone calls between the Shanghai Telephone Company's network and the local network of the Chinese Telephone Administration has been started by the Telephone Administration.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted by the U. S. Court for China June 26 to Mrs. Helen Bryant from Clyde Bryant. The complaint alleged that he had deserted her and had failed to contribute to her support. They were married in Seattle, Washington, on May 21, 1931.

Mrs. C. L. Hsia, wife of the former president of Medhurst College, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and the national and local staff June 21. Mrs. Hsia gave an account of her recent visit to Europe and the U. S. A.

Troy L. Perkins, a Vice-Consul in the American Consular Service, recently received instructions to leave his present post in Washington, D. C., to take up his duties in the American Consulate General in Tientsin. Mr. Perkins is expected to arrive in China about August 1.

H. C. Faxon, formerly agent for Andersen, Meyer & Co. in Peiping and later traveling representative in South America for the International General Electric Co. has returned to Shanghai. He is the guest of Harry Payne, vice-president of the American Bank Note Company.

Saddle Mountain (Ma-an Shan), in south-eastern Anhwei, has been definitely selected as the site for the projected Government Iron and Steel Works. Plans for the acquisition of land and other details are now being prepared. A highway connecting the proposed works with the Yangtsze river will be constructed.

The *Chicago Tribune* states that Ong Ah Hing, 26 years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment in that city May 31 for the murder of his uncle, Tse Chai, wealthy importer, who was shot to death during a robbery in his store at 2315 Wentworth Avenue on April 10. Ong pleaded guilty in the criminal court of Judge Rudolph F. Desort.

Heywood Patterson, one of the seven negro youths who are implicated in the Scottsboro assault case was granted a new trial, at Athens, Alabama, June 22. Patterson was sentenced to death last spring for an assault which he and his companions were alleged to have made on two white girls in a freight car on March 25, 1931.

Admiral Chen Chak, former chief of the Chinese Navy along the southern coast, who clashed with General Chen Chi-tang, military commander of Kwangtung, last winter over the control of the naval squadron, arrived in Shanghai June 24 from Nanking. The ousted naval commander is scheduled to leave here soon on an unofficial investigation trip abroad.

Reports in the Chinese newspapers give an account of a "notable" gathering of foreign diplomatic officials in Chungking end of last week. Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister; Sir Eric Teichman, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation; J. Meyrier, French Consul-General at Shanghai and Mrs. Meyrier; and also Mrs. Wilden, wife of the French Minister in Peiping.

Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, who had been under arrest since March 22 for alleged violation of the income tax law was acquitted in New York June 22. Mr. Mitchell, who resigned his chairmanship of the bank on February 27, was charged with attempting to evade a tax amounting to $657,152 on a net income of $2,823,405 in 1929.

By order of Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, a warrant has been issued by the Executive Yuan for the arrest of the assassins responsible for the death of Yang Chien, Vice-President of the Academia Sinica. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the President of the institution, was duly informed to this effect. General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, reported to Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan at Nanking June 21 on the assassination of Mr. Yang.

Glenn M. Hargrave, sentenced recently in the U. S. Court for China, to two years imprisonment, following his pleading guilty to a charge of involuntary manslaughter was a passenger on the Dollar liner *President Cleveland* out of Shanghai June 27. He is making the trip to Seattle to be taken to the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington. The local Russian paper *Zaria* stated that Hargrave had a special cabin, first class.

The inauguration ceremony of the Red Cross Society of China's summer diseases hospital will take place Saturday July 1 from 3-5 p.m. at No. 1036, Sinming Road, Chapei, near the Fourth District Fire Brigade.

The direct and indirect losses caused by Japanese inroads in the Chinese fishing industry, in the form of poaching and unfair competition, amount to about $162 millions annually, according to the results of investigations made by the Ministry of Industry.

A draft agreement for $20,000,000 for the construction of a steel manufacturing plant in Szechwan is reported to have been signed between a local representative of General Liu Hsiang, Rehabilitation Governor of Szechwan Province, and the China Branch of the German Gutehoffnungshuette M. A. N. Works in Shanghai, last week.

The old Russian Consulate-General beside the Garden Bridge is being renovated and repainted. It is announced that the sickle and hammer emblem of the Soviets will be raised over the establishment early in July when it is planned by M. Bogomoloff, Soviet Envoy, to re-establish a Soviet Consulate here.

Chen Ching-yu, a native of Nanking, now a prominent business man and an executive of the Chamber of Commerce at Hankow recently offered a donation of $200,000 toward the building of an orphanage in his native city. He visited Nanking June 25 to inspect the site for the building, which is situated outside the Hoping-men (Gate)

Mrs. Berger, wife of M. M. Berger of the Asia Realty Co., is confined to the Country Hospital with injuries sustained when a private car driven by J. H. Hartzenbusch, of the Hartzenbush Motor Co., crashed into the taxi in which she was travelling along Avenue Foch in Shanghai June 21 in company with Mrs. McCrea, wife of T. F. McCrea, treasurer of the Asia Realty Co.

The Greater Shanghai Municipality announces that it will be able to meet its $1,000,000 deficit for the current budget upon the enforcement of the scheduled land tax here. The land tax has already been approved by the national government, according to O. K. Yui, secretary-general and it will be enforced in the Greater Shanghai Municipality as soon as a few minor points are adjusted.

Two films produced by two different companies which featured Rasputin, of infamous memory in Russian court life before and during the war, which were to be shown at the Paris theater in the French Concession and at the Grand theater in the International Settlement have been withdrawn, at least temporarily, on orders from the respective Municipal authorities, on the protest of the "White" Russian community.

The Chinese Government has received authoritative reports from both Washington and London that the reports of the alleged secret negotiations between the United States and Japan for an arbitration treaty are unfounded. President Roosevelt, the American State Department and the Japanese Embassy at Washington, as well as authoritative circles in London all flatly deny the reports.

The French liner *Aramis* out from Europe, due in Shanghai June 23, struck a reef during a fog 52 miles out from the month of the Yangtsze and was damaged so badly that a ship with special pumping machinery was brought over from Japan to prevent the ship from foundering. The passengers were brought to Shanghai on a tug, which itself, arrived almost a day behind schedule, owing to having had to anchor over night as a result of the fog. The *Aramis* later proceeded to Woosung, where the cargo was unloaded. She will go into dry dock in Japan.

The French topical journal *Le Crapouillot* ("Trench Mortar") in a recent issue published a long story of the activities of Sydney George Reilly as a spy in Russia against the Bolsheviks—who later discovered him and shot him. Reilly was a British subject, born in Russia, and had a commission as a Captain in the British army intelligence service during the war. Old residents of the Far East will remember Reilly as the manager of the Danish East Asiatic Co. in Port Arthur before the Russo-Japanese war. One of his exploits, when he had a "row" with the head office in Copenhagen, was to proceed to Japan and simulate suicide by leaving his clothes lying along Lake Biwa. He was heard from six months later in South America, when the whereabouts of a certain man's wife who had disappeared from Chefoo about the same time was also cleared up.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Chadhourne's China

China, by Marc Chadhourne. Illustrated by Covarrubias. 98 pp. U. S. $3. Published by Covici Friede, New York.

The French often remind me of the Japanese. I think there is a closer resemblance between the two races than any between Japan and other European peoples. This is no less true because they are in superficial aspect antipodal. Think of the similarities. Both Frenchmen and Japanese are masters of satire; temperamentally highly exciteable; worshippers of wealth, power, success; extremely chauvinistic; dull with their wives, romantic with their mistresses; sensitive to detached beauty, insensitive to social brutality. There is something very analagous about the "independent state" of Manchukuo and the once Chinese province of Tonkin, which the French insist is "only a protectorate." There is certainly a suavity about a Frenchman which other Nordics find it easy to describe as "Oriental," especially if the Frenchman happens to be a diplomat.

Somebody has said that the Japanese possess "a natural psychological access to the Chinese mind" which is denied to the most diligent and earnest Western scholar. That may be true also of the French. It seems to be true of Marc Chadhourne. He was little more than a tourist in China, remained only a few months, spoke nothing of the language. But he has managed to produce a book that despite numerous minor inaccuracies is a remarkably true picture of China.

Even in English translation Chadhourne reads very well. He has an easy and a graphic style, at times terse, at times expanding into rich metaphors and sage epigrams, and always with much wit and the French way of irony and satire. It is not a scholarly book nor one which will be sought a year hence; it is an excellent cinematic work. Touching lightly on subjects often treated with profound but boresome thoroughness, it is perhaps more lucid and understandable than volumes by the abler sinologists.

In his narrative Chadhourne takes the reader first to the Great Wall, which he declares "has nothing in common with such dead places of *tourisme* as Baedecker's necropolises, Angkor and the Pyramids." For him, "The Great Wall of China is alive." He gives a description of it that is dramatic and impressionistically correct, possessed also of a swift lyric beauty:

"It seemed sprung from the stony desert itself. It rushed out to the assault of a bare mountain and embraced it like the tentacles of an octupus. The forward thrust of this great horny spine whose saw-toothed battlements appeared to brush the sky, created an indescribable impression of life, belligerency, and, at the same time, of fabulous strength. Farther on, one could see it encircle a precipice, slide to the bottom of a ravine, and disappear. Elsewhere it re-emerged from a sharp ridge, and the fragment reared against the sky brought to mind the weaving, arched neck of a wild beast, a gigantic saurian coming forth from its lair, raging and fumin."

Chadhourne goes on to describe the significance of the Great Wall, its effect on the Chinese mentality, its symbolism in Asia. He admires greatly the Shih Huang Ti who built it, and in this he reveals comprehension of a character whom few Chinese themselves know or estimate at his real worth. Chadhourne calls him "the greatest emperor China has known in twenty centuries" and if one eliminate the foreign rulers that is indisputably true, in this reviewer's opinion. Writes the author:

"This founder of the Empire is the first 'progressive' spirit of his race. He combatted the stubborn conservatism of the literati, the scholar class all powerful in China. The bonfire he made of their archives and writings has become legendary; they have not yet forgiven him. At the same time and in the same spirit, for one does not go without the other, he built the outside wall --not to isolate China, but to enlarge her border."

From the Wall Chadhourne leaps down to Hongkong, mixes description of modern Chinese girls and Sincere's department store with political observations. He goes to Canton, is excited by the recollection of the Communist experiment there. He proceeds to Shanghai, where he disagrees with the trite saying that "Shanghai is not China." In discussing the opium racket in Frenchtown and in reporting an interview with the gang ruler Tu Yu-sen (whom he calls "Mr. Sen") he is amusing and informative. He offers further entertainment in discussions of kidnaping, French educational enterprises, returned students (with whom he is quite harsh), and satirical studies of the "national heroes" at Nanking.

The book contains a sensational account of communism, with very little basis of fact, much imagination. There is a description of the usual voyage up the Yangtze River, with the usual firing from bandits on shore, and the usual object of such a journey, a visit to Chungking. It is described however, in an unusual manner, and with a keen penetration into Chinese character that often emerges unexpectedly from among pages of trivial narration.

Chadhourne concludes with a chapter on "Japan, China, and the Occident." He observes: "China, Japan ... Everything makes them opposites, even their catastrophes. When in Japan the earth trembles, China is having her cathartic inundations. Countries and men, it is impossible to conceive two natures more contrary. The one ferments and boils, the other contracts and compresses itself to the point of explosion. The Celestial Empire, hairy and unkempt, wallows in its quagmire of anarchy; clean, meticulous, little Japan sharpens its claws. China incarnates smiling chaos, prosperous disorder, wars in slippers, farcical governments, official 'combines' erected into an economic, political and social institution, progress swallowed up, absorbed, for better or worse, by tradition; Japan signifies discipline, constraint, tradition engulfed by progress, the fierce conquest of the Occidental order engendering the worst crises. Even in its colics, the Chinese paunch takes its ease and slowly digests; Japan suffers from an eternal stomach cramp, not to speak of her nervous fits and headaches. Smile at a Celestial, and he swoons; speak to a Japanese and he strangles."

The author exaggerates. He has a grand disregard for accuracy in detail. He makes mistakes in technique. His account often resembles the excellent caricatures of Covarrubias that accompany it, but this can scarcely be regarded as unfortunate. You have the feeling, when you put down his book, that he has somehow achieved his end; the ensemble is not unlike the vast, sprawling subject he has chosen that perhaps after all defies more scientific handling. It is impression for which he strives, and he leaves a vivid one.

Life is too short to point out the many statistical errors in the volume, the many lapses from authentic history, the blase unconcern with fact. Doubtless Chadhourne is already aware of these; perhaps he does not care. I have a notion that as an artist he received certain impressions, from these made his premises, and found material to substantiate them. It is one way to write a book on China and I am not sure that it is not a quite legitimate way. Certainly in this case the result is entertaining.

E. S.

Present-Day China

China Yesterday and Today. By Edward Thomas Williams. 5th Edition, Revised. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. 1932.

E. T. Williams' book on China is one of the best that exist for making the foreigner familiar with conditions in China today. There are, indeed, sections calling for criticism, but little fault is to be found with most of the book. It is now passing through its fifth edition, and is brought down to May of last year.

The chapter on the Chinese family, and that on marriage and the status of woman, are excellent. That on the farmer is good, except that the distinction is not clearly drawn between the wheat and *kaoliang* farming of the North and the rice farming further South, and furthermore that the author is evidently quite unfamiliar with the recent studies of farm tenure, showing beyond doubt that tenant farming is more common in the South, owner-farming more common in the North. (Williams puts forth the reverse, taking as his authority a foreign study made *in 1888.*) Famine is referred to, but it is not made clear that this generally occurs in a definite "famine area" limited to North China.

The Chinese village and city are well and sympathetically described, and special chapters deal with the craftsman, the guilds, and the calendar and its festivals. There are three chapters on Confucius, one dealing with Con-

fucius and his teaching, one with Confucianism in the home, and one with Confucianism as a State religion (66 pages in all); a chapter on Chinese Buddhism; and a chapter on Taoism. Sunyatsenism has one or two pages. Some critics might find fault with the relative space given the different faiths by the author, as ordinary paganism (to some extent given form by Taoism) is certainly the most widespread and common religion, supplemented by Buddhism, while Confucianism is the faith of the small minority constituting the educated classes, where however it is being displaced by more recent creeds, of which Sunyatsenism bears the character of a State religion today.

Other chapters deal with Chinese art and Chinese literature, the writer then going on to China's contacts with the foreigner. In general, Williams is quite friendly to China and the Chinese, and such errors as he makes are rather of omission than of commission. He presents a very fair review of early foreign intercourse, and of "opening the gates of China" by the Opium War. An interesting chapter, "The Apotheosis of an American," deals with Ward and the Taiping Rebellion, but here the sympathies of the author appear definitely pro-foreign and pro-Manchu. He terms the Taiping regime "but a vile parasite to be crushed and destroyed," and declares that "the men who assisted in this work performed a real service for the people of China," but says further that it was Ward's "victories over the rebels in repeated engagements" that "finally brought the British and American Governments to his support." Williams gives no intimation whatsoever that the opposition of the Powers, and their intervention on behalf of the tottering Manchu regime, was due to the uncompromising opposition of the Taipings to the opium traffic, to their endeavors to establish State Socialism, or to the fierce hostility of many missionaries to the unorthodoxy of the "Heavenly King." (The ordinary Christian missionary is far more hostile to a man who accepts much of Christian doctrine, and declares himself the little brother of Jesus and inspired to spread His message, than to an ordinary non-Christian. Heresy is far worse than heathenry.) After the Powers in 1858 and 1860 had forced the Manchus to legalize the opium trade, they were prepared to assist the Dynasty against the Southern rebels, and did so. Trade was the Westerners' main interest, and that in opium was by far the most important.

Other chapters deal with Burlingame and the question of Oriental immigration into the United States, with foreign spheres of interest in China, the era of reform, setting up the republic, the struggle for democracy, and foreign trade. Although, as noted, Williams is in general very friendly to the Chinese, it seems hardly fair that he should make mention of the "barbarity of a frenzied mob" and the "awful massacres perpetrated" by the Chinese Boxers, and omit any reference to the barbarities of American mobs, and the awful massacres perpetrated by them against inoffensive Chinese, in the American West half a century ago, or the atrocities of the foreign troops against the ordinary populace of Peking after driving out the Boxers. But while the hapless Chinese populace had to suffer for the crimes of their rulers, the vicious and murderous old woman responsible for the attacks on foreigners was permitted to resume her absolute rule. Once more the foreigners decided who should rule China, and preferred the old murderess rather than the progressives who included the legitimate emperor himself. So the settlement of the Boxer troubles, while laying heavy indemnities upon China, "gave the old empire a new leave of life," as Williams truthfully remarks. Twice within forty years had foreign forces given the Manchu reactionaries a new lease of life.

With regard to recent history, Williams has, unfortunately, not kept as well informed as might be desired. He states, for example, that at the time of the Nationalist advance northwards in 1926, which he terms "the Canton invasion of the Yangtze Valley," the Communist Party had "obtained control of the government at Canton." Co-operation with "Russian sovietism" continued until the outrages at Nanking in 1927, in connection with which Williams has discovered that "the Political Committee at Wuchang, controlled by the Russians, had given secret orders, unknown to Chiang, authorizing the attacks." These outrages "caused a split in the party" (not the Communist Party, but the Kuomintang). This interpretation of the Nanking outrages, and of the split in the Kuomintang, will read strangely to many people.

With the present Communist movement in South China Williams hardly deals at all, except to say that Yang Chien's report upon it "was startling in the frank revelation it made of the seriousness of the situation."

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REASONABLE PRICES

He declares that in May 1929 "the Communist Party of China held a meeting at the Russian Consulate in Harbin," as a result of which "thirty-seven Russians were arrested and imprisoned." He does not mention the Chinese seizure of the railway, nor the arrest and imprisonment of many hundreds of Russian there.

On some other points, also, Williams requires correction. On population, for example, he states (page 8) that the eighteen provinces have "a population of about 370,000,000." In an appendix, however, he gives the official 1931 figures, by provinces, with a total of 473,658,451. Regarding slavery, he enumerates household servants, serfs, and "criminals sentenced to military servitude," but omits to mention slave prostitutes, and further declares that under the Republic "no form of slavery is tolerated," though it still exists "in *Mongolia*," where emancipation "will take a considerable period of time...among a primitive, nomadic people." Williams should surely know that slavery, whether for domestic or brothel service, is still a thriving business in China.

Shanghai, according to Williams, was only "saved" in 1927 by the British defence force, assisted by "a few detachments of other nationalities," without whom "it probably would have been impossible to protect the lives of the thousands of Americans and Europeans gathered there, or to defend their property from the looting soldiery.... Although repeated attempts were made both by the retreating and the advancing forces to enter the international settlement, the foreign forces there were able to prevent such an invasion." Strange indeed to have lived in Shanghai during that period, and know nothing about such attempts!

With regard to Greater China, particularly Tibet, Williams is also inadequately informed. He states that in Tibet "a Chinese Resident at Lhasa" represents China, and that there "the Dalai Lama wields the political power and the Panshen Lama the ecclesiastical," being evidently unaware that there has been no "Chinese Resident" at Lhasa for the past two decades, and that the Panshen Lama left Tibet nine years ago after failing to produce from his districts sufficient revenue for the Dalai Lama's British-trained military forces. Williams also states that the province of Hsikang is created out of eastern Tibet, though in fact all its present area was formerly included in Szechuan. He also states that Chinghai is under "a Chinese Governor at Sining in Kansu," though in fact (as shown distinctly on the map in Williams' own book) Hsining is now within Chinghai, not Kansu.

Williams' chapter on "The Beginnings of China" had far better been omitted altogether. He evidently knows nothing whatsoever of the work of Chinese palaeontologists in recent years, and makes the wholly erroneous statement about the Chinese that "there is nowhere any evidence of their having in Chinese territory lived under stone age conditions." As a matter of fact, there is abundant evidence of this, for which Dr. Williams is respectfully referred to the publications of the Academia Sinica. As for Williams' hypothesis that the Chinese, bringing "a high degree of civilization with them," invaded the country from the northwest, this is today wholly untenable. The earliest invasion of which there is any certainty was the Chou invasion, and the Chous were on a much lower cultural level than the Shangs further east. Williams gives quite undeserved consideration to the Huang Ti legend. This was a very late invention, recognized as such by Chinese scholars of the present day. And surely, as Williams himself says in another connection, "one must not be more credulous than the Chinese."

With the exceptions noted, Williams' book is a useful one. It is to be hoped that the next revised edition will show more careful treatment of recent history, including that of the outer territories, and either excision, or radical revision in accordance with recent archaeology and historical scholarship, of the chapter on the beginnings of China. H. H.

Theories of the Universe

Builders of the Universe, by Albert Einstein. Published by the U.S. Library Association, a non-profit corporation, U. S. $0.25.

This is one of a unique series of small books beautifully printed and individually designed by the U.S. Library Association, publishers who aim to make no profit, but to disseminate the best literature of all time, "regardless of creeds or politics and international in scope" by printing fifty-two books a year at twenty-five cent (U.S. currency) each. This little volume is set in Ten Point Bodoni by the Westwood Hills Press, Westwood Village, Los Angeles, and gives excerpts covering the theories of the universe from the Bible to Einstein's Relativity.

Albert Einstein is quoted as saying, "Everybody ought to—and may it be in brevity—become directly acquainted with the best." The aim of brevity is the strongest appeal such a book as this could make to the lay reader. For while we would like to know the gist of the theories advanced by such men as Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton and Einstein himself, the extremely technical nature of their writings would discourage the average reader from becoming acquainted with them through their own writings were it necessary to read volumes in order to gather the kernel. However, here in this small volume, Einstein has culled for us the most significant paragraphs (only a few pages at most from any one man) out of Copernicus "Astronomy Renewed," Tycho Brahe's "On A New Star," John Kepler's "The New Astronomy," Galileo's "System of the World," Isaac Newton's "The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," and Einstein's own "Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies."

Each excerpt from the works of a great scientist is prefaced by a brief biographical sketch and a reproduction of the author's picture from a rare original. The small volume closes with an excerpt from an address of Albert Einstein to the students of the University of California in February of 1932. At that time, Einstein said:

> "Science as something existing and complete is the most objective and impersonal of anything whatever that men know. Science, however, as something coming into existence and as a goal is just as subjective and psychologically conditioned as all the other strivings of men. This is so much the case, that the question as to the purpose and meaning of science receives quite different answers at different times and from different kinds of individuals."
>
> He concludes by saying:
>
> "All of these endeavors are founded on the belief that existence should have a complete harmony in its structure. We have today less ground than ever before to allow ourselves to be forced away from this wonderful belief."

If there were more who would adopt the same liberal attitude toward the evolution of religion that Einstein maintains toward the evolution of science, we would have today, at the one extreme, fewer unchanging fundamentalists and, at the other, fewer cynical angostics. Einstein has the attitude of mind and the optimistic faith of the genuine searcher after truth in either field.

G. T. F.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Agriculture and Forestry Notes for June issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking notes a $20,000 gift by General Chiang Kai-shek for agricultural improvement.

M. S. Bates is the compiler of an Introduction to Oriental Journal in Western Languages, published by the Institute of Cultural Studies, University of Nanking. It is a carefully compiled volume, valuable to those interested in the subject matter.

Foreign Policy Reports for May 24 is devoted to a discussion of "South American Conflicts—the Chaco and Leticia" by John C. de Wilde.

Modern Education and the Intellectual movement in China is the transtated title of a 44-page brochure in Russian, written by M. N. Eishoff, a professor at the Harbin law college.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*....If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, plus postage, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1307

A revised and complete list of Maritime Customs stations and barriers in the various coastal districts, embodying certain changes which have been effected with the approval of the Government since the issue of the last list, is appended for the information of the public.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 22nd June, 1933.

APPENDIX

LIST OF STATIONS AND BARRIERS IN THE VARIOUS COAST DISTRICTS.

1. Chinwangtac Customs District:
Stations (2):
Shanhaikwan .. .. .. (山海關)
Yanghok'ou .. .. (羊河口)

2. Tientsin Customs District:
Stations (3):
Tangshan Railway Stations* (唐山車站)
Tangku .. .. (塘沽)
Peitang .. .. (北塘)
*Land station.

3. Chefoo Customs District:
Stations (19):
Yangchiokou† .. .. .. (羊角溝)
Hsiayingk'ou† .. .. .. (下營口)
Yehk'ou† .. .. (掖口)
Haimiaohou† .. .. .. (海廟後)
Heichiangk'ou† .. .. .. (黑港口)
Shihhutsui† .. .. (石虎嘴)
Huanghoying† .. .. .. (黃河營)
Luanchiak'ou† .. .. .. (欒家口)
Tienchiaok'ou† .. .. .. (天橋口)
Liuchiawang† .. .. .. (劉家旺)
Pingchanghe† .. .. .. (平暢河)
Pachiok'ou† .. .. (八角口)
Hsishank'ou .. .. .. (繫山口)
Lunghsutao‡ .. .. .. (龍鬚島)
Litao‡ .. .. (俚島)
Shihtao‡ .. .. (石島)
Pahochiang‡ .. .. .. (八河港)
Chuchiachuan‡ .. .. .. (朱家圈)
Shawotao‡ .. .. (沙窩島)

4. Kiaochow Customs District:
Stations (6):
Shatzuk'ou .. .. (沙子口)
Jushank'ou .. .. (乳山口)
Haichow .. .. (海州)
Small Harbour .. .. .. (青島小港)
Shihchiuso .. .. (石臼所)
Chink'ou .. .. (金口)
†Under the administration of the Lungkow office.
‡Under the administration of the Weihaiwei office.

5. Shanghai Customs District:
Station (1):
Woosung .. .. (吳淞)

6. Chinkiang Customs District:
Station (1):
Kiangyin .. .. (江陰)

7. Ningpo Customs District:
Station (1):
Chinhai .. .. (鎮海)

8. Wenchow Customs District:
Stations (2):
Haimen .. .. (海門)
Kuaot'ou .. .. (古鰲頭)

9. Santuao Customs District (and Tungchung*):
Stations (2):
Shacheng .. .. (沙埕)
Sansha .. .. (三沙)
Barriers (3):
Funing .. .. (福寧)
Komen .. .. (可門)
Chenhsiakuan .. .. .. (鎮下關)

10. Foochow Customs District (and Kuant'ou*):
Stations (3):
Haik'ou .. .. (海口)
Hanchiang .. .. (瀚江)
Hsiuhsü .. .. (秀嶼)
Barriers (2):
Sanchiangk'ou .. .. .. (三江口)
T'ant'ou .. .. (潭頭)

11. Amoy Customs District:
Stations (3):
Chuanchow .. .. (泉州)
Shihma .. .. (石碼)
Hsiutu .. .. (秀塗)
*Sub-port.

12. Swatow Customs District:
Stations (2):
Tungshan .. .. (東山)
Swabue .. .. (汕尾)
Barriers (3):
Masu .. .. (媽嶼)
Haimen .. .. (海門)
Tahaupu .. .. (達濠埠)

13. Canton Customs District:
Stations (5):
Sheklung .. .. (石龍)
Taiping .. .. (太平)
Yungki .. .. (容奇)
Szekiu .. .. (市橋)
Chentsun .. .. (陳村)
Barriers (3):
Suntong .. .. (新塘)
Yanchow .. .. (印洲)
Sheklung Railway Barrier.* (石龍車站)

14. Kowloon Customs District:
Stations (15):
Lintin .. .. (伶仃)
Shatowkok .. .. (沙頭角)
Taishan .. .. (大蘆)
Yimtin .. .. (鹽田)
Kwaimiao .. .. (桂廟)
Kaichung .. .. (溪涌)
Shatau .. .. (沙頭)
Shaüchung .. .. (沙魚涌)
Shumchun River .. .. (深圳河)
Tipfuk .. .. (疊福)
Shumchun Railway Station† (深圳車站)
†Land station.
*Land barrier on the Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Namo .. .. (南澳)
Lofong† .. .. (羅坊)
Samun .. .. (三門)
Kowloon Railway Station†. (九龍車站)

15. Lappa Customs District:
Stations (4):
Malowchow .. .. (馬溜洲)
Kwanchiap .. .. (關閘)
Chienshan .. .. (前山)
Shekkok .. .. (石角)

16. Kongmoon Customs District:
Stations (7):
Kongmoon .. .. (江門)
Kwonghoikow .. .. .. (廣海口)
Shekki .. .. (石岐)
Yeungkong .. .. (陽江)
Gaemoon .. .. (崖門)
Shuitung .. .. (水東)
Samgaphoi .. .. (三夾海)
Barriers (5):
Tingpak .. .. (電白)
Pokho .. .. (博賀)
Tofuk .. .. (都斛)
Chappo .. .. (閘坡)
Patsunhau .. .. (北津口)

17. Kiungchow Customs District:
Stations (2):
Chinglan .. .. (清瀾)
Pochin .. .. (鋪前)
†Land station.

18. Pakhoi Customs District:
Stations (11):
Tunghing .. .. (東興)
Shingyueh* .. .. (成月)
Chiliu .. .. (芷寮)
Muiluk .. .. (梅菉)
Wongpo .. .. (黃坡)
Fookhin* .. .. (福建)
Macheung* .. .. (麻章)
Shentong .. .. (沈塘)
Malomoon .. .. (麻羅門)
Luichow .. .. (雷州)
Taifou .. .. (大阜)
Barriers (3):
Chukshan .. .. (竹山)
Shuangchi .. .. (雙溪)
Kongping .. .. (江平)
*Land station on the Kwangchowwan frontier.

C.E.R. SALE NEGOTIATIONS OPEN IN TOKYO

(*Continued from page 189*)

locomotives of the same type possessed by the C. E. R. Much of the rolling stock still remaining in the hands of the C. E. R. railway is alleged to be of worn-out type.

Russo-Asiatic Bank Liquidator Files Protest Against Sale of C.E.R.

Percy Chu, liquidator of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, has sent a protest to M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador, regarding the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway; also a protest to M. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister. The Liquidation Office requests the Soviet Government in the interest of the Bank's creditors, to settle the question of the indemnification of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, as a shareholder of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, before proceeding to sell or dispose in any other way of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The National Government has lodged with the Soviet Government another protest against the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan or Manchukuo. The Soviet reply to the first Chinese protest was deemed to be unconvincing, as it failed to recognize China's rights over the railway. A protest was also lodged simultaneously with the Japanese Government against its purchase of this Sino-Soviet jointly-owned Railway, either directly or indirectly, through its puppet.

The Manchukuo Department of Communications has accepted the Soviet proposal for the establishment of a joint Manchukuo-Soviet Commission to seek a settlement of all disputes about the C.E.R. The suggestion is that this joint commission should be held by side by side with the conference opening in Tokyo on June 26 for the purchase of the railway by Manchukuo from Soviet Russia.

Count de Martel, French Ambassador to Japan, saw Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo June 27 and drew his attention to the investment made by the French people in the North Manchurian Railway. Mr. Shigemitsu replied that this was a matter between the Soviets and France; Japan was only acting as mediator.

U. S. Recognition of Soviets Draws Nearer

Coincident with reports from London saying that resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia appears imminent, Senator George Norris from Nebraska issued a statement June 24 urging the early resumption of full trade relations. He decried the criticism that many organizations make of Russia's form of government and of the fact that religion is frowned upon. Senator Norris said he had learned from authoritative sources that Soviet Russia intends to purchase machinery, wheat and cotton products to the value of half a billion dollars and would like to make the purchases in the United States.

Japanese Favor Prompt Cancellation of Extrality in Manchuria

According to Changchun press reports the Japanese authorities in Manchukuo are in favor of an early cancellation of Japanese extraterritoriality in Manchuria. They believe that the date of its renouncement should be speeded up. The Japanese authorities in Tokyo are also said to have informed Kenji Abiru, the chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Manchukuo Ministry of Justice, that it would be politically advantageous to both countries if extraterritorial jurisdiction were abolished promptly.

Manchukuo Presents Balanced Budget

The Accountants' Bureau of Manchukuo State Council has compiled a balanced budget for the next fiscal year, 1933-34, which amounts to 146,000,000 national currency, in general accounts alone, and shows an increase of some 33,000,000 Manchukuo yuan over the budget for the previous year. The budget as prepared by the Accountants' Bureau represents only about 70 per cent. of the total appropriations asked by the various Departments, Chief Executive's Office and General Affairs Board.

The total sum of about 70,000,000 Manchukuo yuan had to be slashed from the budget estimates presented by them, in order to balance the budget, without resorting to loan issues.

Notable features in the present budget are the inclusion of a reserve fund by 7,000,000 Manchukuo yuan in the estimated expenditure, the transfer of national treasury subsidies to Department of Civil Affairs from the General Affairs Board, of payment of interest on national debts to the Finance Department, and the removal of a portion of expenditures of provincial bureaus of industry to the Department of Industry.

The proposed Manchuria Industrial Development Co., a central real estate bank, capitalized at 10,000,000 Yen, will be completed in October, according to an announcement made June 21 by the Ministry of Finance.

The Port of Pulantien, in the northwestern corner of the Kwantung Leased Territory, will be formally opened to foreign trade starting in November, according to an announcement made June 21 by an official of the Marine Bureau of the Kwantung Government.

French Want to Invest in Manchuria

A French capitalist group recently intimated to the Harbin Municipal Government that it might make an investment of 5,000,000 francs. This is the second time a French capitalists' group has offered to invest its capital in Manchuria. Mr. Drill, who formerly visited Manchukuo representing a French capitalist group, made an application to invest 5,000,000 francs, through an introduction from the Department of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo.

Bean Business Hard Hit by German Ban

The soya bean and bean cake industry in Manchuria has sustained a vital blow due to a series of prohibitive measures enforced by Germany during the past few months. As a result the prices of Manchurian beans are rapidly falling in the Dairen market. The export of Manchurian bean cake to Germany, which used to amount to something around 120,000 tons annually, was halted late last March when the German Government imposed a prohibitive import duty of 100 marks per ton on Manchurian bean cake.

Koreans Establish Themselves in Kirin Province

Six hundred families of Koreans who fled to the Harbin Garrison Headquarters from the floods and banditry last year, are building up a farming community at Ukimi, Kirin Province, near Imienpo, on the Eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Volunteers with New Equipment Back in Manchuria

According to Japanese information received in Harbin recently a force of 1,000 anti-Manchukuo cavalry and artillery, which previously took refuge in Soviet territory, has re-crossed the border and again entered Manchukuo, in the vicinity of Hulin. The troops, which have been newly equipped, are now reported to be on their way to Mishan.

The Japanese authorities estimate the number of bandits in Manchuria, including Jehol at about 150,000,—as compared with over 210,000, exclusive of the province of Jehol, last Summer.

A *Reuter* message from Mukden, June 24, stated that Colonel Takayoshi Matsumuro, who was kidnapped by bandits on May 21 when he made a forced landing near Weichang after leaving Jehol City by plane, succeeded on June 24 in not only getting his release, but persuading his captors to surrender to Manchukuo.

A Manchuria-Mongolia Scientific Expedition Party will depart from Tokyo July 24. The Party is scheduled to arrive in the Manchukuo Capital at the end of the month, and will be received in audience by Henry Pu-yi, chief executive of Manchukuo. The party will then proceed to Peipiao, which is the starting point of their expedition, on August 8.

According to Major Aomura, who is in charge of military transportation of the Hsinking railway section, the Kwantung Army will in future set aside an area five kilometres on both sides of the railways, which will be designated as a "railway protection zone," the policing of which is to be entrusted to the inhabitants of the villages along the railroad.

The construction of a Red Cross Hospital is to begin in Harbin sometime in 1935 at a cost of Yen 1,500,000, according to a recent Japanese message from said city.

2,000 Russians in North Manchuria Withdraw from Soviet Nationality

Since the Chinese Eastern Railway question arose, the number of Russians in North Manchuria leaving for their home country has remarkably increased. On the other hand the number of Russians who have voluntarily withdrawn from Soviet nationality has reached 2,000 since the founding of the Manchukuo State. Many of them have become naturalized citizens of Manchukuo.

Dr. Wu Yi-feng Proceeds to U. S. A. to Lecture on Chinese Women

Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president of Ginling College for Women at Nanking, well-known woman educator in China, sailed for the United States by the Dollar liner *President Coolidge* June 24. Dr. Wu has been invited by the International Congress of Women to give a series of lectures from July 16 to July 23 at Chicago in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition. In her lectures she will tell of the progress made by Chinese women today. She will later attend the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Dr. Wu is the only woman college president in China and the college itself is the only Christian college purely for women in this country—one of the seven in the Orient. Dr. Wu, not yet thirty, is unmarried, was born at Wuchang, Hupeh, and is a graduate of Ginling College. She received her M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Michigan. She was also given an honorary degree of D. Sc., by St. John's University, Shanghai. Besides being a well-known lecturer in China and abroad, she is said to be one of the most capable executives in this country.

The International Congress of Women, at which Dr. Wu has been invited to give lectures, will last from July 16 to July 23 and it will be held under the auspices of the National Council of Women's Organizations in America.

Ginling College was founded in 1915, when five American Mission Boards approved the plan and pledged their support, financial and otherwise. The college was planned to meet a need for the higher education of women which the political and social changes in China after 1911 made urgent.

Cantonese Youth Wins American Legion Medal for Scholarship

George Yee, fifteen-year old Cantonese boy, was awarded the American Legion Medal last month for his scholastic achievements, physical excellence and outstanding qualities of character. Yee is a student in the Benjamin Franklin Junior high school at New Castle, Pennsylvania. The New Castle *News* on May 31 published the following account of the Legion Award,

> "Slightly more than four years ago George Yee came to America from China, a stranger in a strange land, speaking a tongue that was little value to him in his new home.
>
> "Monday afternoon, the same little China boy was awarded the American Legion Medal Award in the Benjamin Franklin Junior high school, an award that must be won through scholastic achievements, physical excellence, and outstanding qualities of character.
>
> "His scholastic achievements have been remarkable. He was placed in grade one when he arrived and has finished the eight years of the elementary and Junior high school courses in four years. Among his schoolmates he is popular and the announcement of his selection from the Franklin school for the Legion award was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by his mates."

Edward J. Davis, a prominent citizen of New Castle, brought the matter of Yee's scholastic achievements to the attention of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, who wrote Yee a letter of congratulation and also notified Yee's family at Canton.

Soviets Greatly Increase Production and Export of Oil

Soviet oil exports during the past five years have exceeded 600,000,000 roubles, a recent Moscow message states. The extraction processes have all been mechanized, the oilfields electrified, while great refineries and pipelines have been built. This work has enabled Soviet Russia to regain and surpass the pre-war standards of oil production. In 1932, Soviet oil production reached 21,395,000 tons, that is, a total two-and-a-half times greater than that of 1913. Oil exports have increased six-and-a-half times as compared with pre-war—from 947,000 tons in 1913 to 6,044,000 tons in 1932. The export of refined oil products increased proportionately more. Gasoline exports, for example, have increased thirteen times as compared with 1913.

In the United States Court for China

LAWRENCE A. SYLVIA Plaintiff, vs. MARGARET D. SYLVIA Defendant.	Cause No. 3548 Civil No. 1606 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China June 22nd 1933 L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 21st day of June, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of June, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of June, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since the past 3 years, and that defendant's last known address was 67½ Pleasant Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 22nd day of June, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" Shanghai, China, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 15th day of July, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 22nd day of June, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY,

Judge.

Not A Single Day Should Pass

Without elimination of waste matter from your system. That is Nature's way. If you are irregular in this respect you should correct matters at once by using Pinkettes

The occasional dose of Pinkettes gives a gentle, natural but thorough cleansing to the food tract, prevents partial constipation from becoming a serious chronic condition. If you suffer from bilious attacks, poor appetite, liverishness, flatulence or indigestion, the occasional internal cleansing with Pinkettes will set you free from these troubles, make you brighter and happier in every way. Take a dose of Pinkettes to-night, and tomorrow note how different you feel. All chemists can supply you with Pinkettes, Liver and Laxative Perfection.

65-229

Yangtsze Waters Subside---Danger Lessened

For the first time since many days the river level at Hankow showed signs of subsiding June 26, the water mark on that date being 16.2 feet—one foot lower than the previous day.

An official statement issued by the Yangtsze Conservancy Commission June 26 indicated that with the exception of Chungking, where the river level was slightly higher than the previous day the water fell at most places along the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze, but rose slightly in the lower reaches.

The renewal of rainy weather in the Yangtze Valley, however, in the meantime is causing considerable anxiety among the Government authorities in Nanking.

The former German Concession at Hankow was three to four inches under water June 24, while low-lying parts of the French and Japanese concessions and in the ex-British Concession were also flooded. The river level at Hankow June 25 was 46.8 feet, but the water in the upper reaches of the Yangtze fell considerably. Kiukiang was inundated in the night of June 21.

Many Places Flooded Before Waters Subsided

Low-lying areas in Kiukiang, Wuhu, and Nanking were inundated despite every effort to keep the water out. At Nanking the Municipal Bureau of Public Works strengthened various weakened sections of the dikes, while the locks to all waterways within the Municipality were closed to prevent the water from coming in. Pumps were installed at the eastern and western waterlocks to pump out surplus water.

At noon June 22 the Bund at Hsiakwan outside Nanking was under several inches of water. The water in the Navy Hospital was four inches deep in the afternoon, but by night had subsided.

Extensive damage was done to the countryside west of Wuchang as a result of the recent break in the sluice at Kinkow, 10 miles west of Wuchang, where the Chinshui (River) joins the Yangtsze. The breach extended nearly 300 feet in width and huge volumes of water poured into the adjacent areas.

T. C. Hsi, Engineer-in-chief of the National Flood Relief Commission, interviewed in Hankow June 26 deprecated the fact that people were already speaking of "flood conditions" in Hankow. He pointed out that though the water is just over the level of the Bund, he recently constructed flood walls along it which will easy take care of any further rise, even of several feet.

Floods Threatened in North China

At last reports the entire Yungting and Huto River valleys were threatened with grave consequences as the waters of said rivers continued to rise. Despite the early season, the Yungting River rose to almost last year's record height. A slight drop was registered June 22.

The Yungting River, outside Peiping, continued to rise without any sign of abatement. The rise seriously affected the Grand Canal which broke its dykes at seven points, inundating 30,000 mow of land near Taokouchen.

The Hunan Provincial Government received reports from various districts reporting flood disasters. In Hunan nearly all the rivers and their tributaries overflowed, inundating the districts along their banks.

The joint Flood Prevention Conference closed at Nanking June 23, after adopting a broad program for coordinating the efforts of the various provinces concerned in tackling the perennial Yangtsze problem. In order to facilitate a division of labor, the entire Yangtsze Basin was divided into six districts, which in turn were divided into a number of sections. It was decided, however, that the provinces shall operate through the joint Flood Prevention Commission, consisting of a representative of the Yangtsze Conservancy Committee, the Chairman of the National Economic Committee, the Mayor of Nanking and the commissioners for reconstruction of the five provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Anhwei, Hunan and Kiangsi. The expenses for flood prevention measures during the present high-water season are estimated at $1,000,000. This, it was decided shall be borne by the five provincial governments, while the Central Government shall be requested, if necessary, to make appropriate grants.

The *China Times* commented: "The Government has committed a serious blunder in not holding the Yangtsze conference earlier. Several weeks ago the authorities gave out that there was nothing alarming about the Yangtsze situation because the water in the river rises in June every year. This prediction has now proved to be untrue, and has cost the people much unnecessary damage because they trusted in the words of the Government. As to the discussions at the conference, they are limited to the acquisition of experts, purchasing of flood prevention materials, raising of necessary funds and the distribution of work. These are only discussions on matters of principle. What are they going to do about the flood which is already threatening the Central China provinces?"

Yellow River Flood Threatened

The Yellow River had risen by six feet up to June 26 and Honan is now threatened with a flood. The Honan provincial government has appropriated $50,000 for the repair of the dykes along the river.

The *Shun Pao* commented: "The Yellow River has been the 'sorrow' of China for the last two thousand years. Nearly every year the River overflows its banks somewhere between Loyang and Shantung, causing much uneasiness to the population living along it. During the Manchu Dynasty a special bureau was established to take sole charge of flood prevention measures along the Yellow River, but it gave very little effective help to prevent floods. With the establishment of the Republic, however, the dangers of the Yellow River have become worse. Instead of being a benefit for irrigation purposes, the River has turned into a curse to the neighboring districts. Instead of building or increasing the height of the dykes along the river, it would be better for the authorities to attend to the conservancy work of the lakes connecting the Yangtsze so as to make it impossible for the Yangtsze to pour its surplus water into those lakes. This has to be attended to immediately, or within a short period the Yangtsze River will become the second 'curse' of China."

The Legislative Yuan June 23 adopted regulations governing the organization of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, which will consist of nine to eleven persons. The Commission is authorised to organise two departments, namely, those of general affairs and engineering.

Harbin Youth with Hollywood Ambitions Becomes Pig Breeder in England

The Shanghai Russian daily newspapers *Zaria* in a recent issue featured the success of a Harbin youth, V. Isatchenko, who after finishing his studies in that Manchurian city, proceeded to the United States to seek his fortune. The concrete walls of the Land of Opportunity were not obliging, so he got a job as a seaman on a coastwise steamer. He also took a course in a correspondence school namely on scenario writing. He got a diploma marked "Excellent." He proceeded to Hollywood with a scenario, but as there was no response from the producers and as his money had run out he got a job as a gardener at the home of a minor star, one Virginia Churchill. A romance followed, and when the cinema world rebuffed her for marrying an "outsider," she promptly packed up (her Russian husband accompanying her) to the home of her father, a small farmer, in England. Here the Russian Isatchenko—now with an English name—found his real opportunity. He became a breeder of pigs. In a recent letter to his parents in Harbin he wrote: "I am the proud father of two healthy children and the possessor of 3,000 fat Yorkshire pigs."

Attempt on Life of Admiral Shan---Part of Squadron Deserts

An attempt on the life ot Admiral Shen Hung-lieh at Tsingtao, vice-commander of the north-east fleet and Mayor of Tsingtao, occurred June 24, the day after the warship *Chenhai* had returned from Tangku. Lieutenant Feng, who was observed drawing two pistols and was arrested after having been thrown overboard, was tried by court martial and shot, in spite of alleged threats from some of those on board these ships and on the vessels *Chaoho and Haijeh* that they would renounce their fealty to Admiral Shen, if Feng was put to death. Following the execution of Lieutenant Feng, the five ships apparently deserted on the same night for they were observed passing Shihtao at about noon June 20. Only three small ships remain at Tsingtao.

The Fate of Miss Ting Ling

The Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao* ("Impartial,") in its issue of June 24 gives what is probably the true story of the fate of Miss Ting Ling, radical Shanghai writer who disappeared from Shanghai (Foreign Settlement) May 14. She was arrested, or kidnapped by Ma Shao-wu, of the Greater Shanghai detective service, and was induced by him to abandon her radical views, at least so it appeared. He also induced her to live with him, a fact confirmed by his servants. But she became his mistress only as a ruse to secure his assassination, which took place in Foochow road, June 14. She, herself, was executed within six hours of Ma's assassination.

India Asks U. S. to Buy Back "War" Silver

The huge quantities of silver (200,000,000 ounces) which the United States sold to India in 1918 (the last year of the World War) at the price of one gold dollar per ounce—shortly after which the American dollar could be bought in Shanghai for less than a Mexican (Chinese) dollar—loomed up at the World Economic Conference during the week as one of the important issues to be decided in connection with the rehabilitation of silver. India suggests that this silver should be repurchased by the United States. Sir George Shuster, economic adviser to India, had an interview on this subject with Senator Pittman, from Nevada, a member of the American delegation, and one of the world's greatest authorities on the silver question. It is admitted that the huge stocks in India have been a continual threat hanging over the international market, depressing prices of the white metal. The efforts of Senator Pittman to secure an agreement among the various conferences to use a cover of twenty per cent of silver as a basis of currency are apparently destined to be successful, and the result has been a considerable advance in the price of silver in terms of gold during this week.

J. Couzens submitted definite proposals June 22 advocating close cooperation between governments and the policy of their central banks, thus making credit readily and abundantly available, and stimulating employment by government expenditure.

Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, addressed the monetary sub-committee No. 1 June 26 on the re establishment of international lending. He advocated the restoration of confidence, so that such lending might be set in motion.

Holland and Switzerland May Abandon Gold Standard

The indications June 28 were that Holland and Switzerland would shortly abandon the gold standard.

China and America View Silver Question from Opposite Angles

Senator Key Pittman and the sub-committee of the Conference dealing with the silver question find themselves faced with the task of reconciling conflicting Chinese and American views and aims. The Americans desire an open silver market, whereas the Chinese favor a stabilized price for the white metal with freedom of movement in other directions restricted to the lowest possible limits.

A recent telegram from London stated that the Japanese delegation is growing restive at the slowness of progress that is being made by the World Economic Conference.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to France, has been appointed an additional Chinese delegate to the Conference.

T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, after being received by the French Premier in Paris returned to London by air June 22. Mr. Soong declined to see journalists, but Dr. Young, one of the Chinese delegates, declared that Mr. Soong's visit to France had been merely official. There was absolutely no question of loan negotiations.

It is stated that T. V. Soong will remain in London to meet Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and then leave for Berlin and Rome to call on the government leaders of the two nations and to exchange views with them regarding the situation in the Far East. He may start on his return to China in the near future.

Conscription Law Being Drafted for China

General Chow Ya-wei, associate inspector of military training, told pressmen at Nanking June 22 that his department was at present engaged in drafting a conscription law for China. It had tentatively been decided, he said, that able bodied youths between the age of 20 and 25 who voluntarily desired to join the army might serve for a period of three years. General Chow emphasized that the date for enforcement of this plan was still distant, as before it could be put into operation the Government must have accurate statistics concerning the population, and the country would have to be divided into divisional and regimental districts.

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Real Estate Review of the Eastern District, by the Realty Investment Company

A few small lots of fangtan land have come into the market recently at what might be termed bargain prices, these being instantly taken up. They were evidently bought with a view to holding, as they are on projected roads only, and cannot therefore be immediately developed. A few mortgages came on the market, but it is doubtful whether the majority were closed as in most cases, the amounts asked were in excess of valuer's ideas.

Road extensions and widening.—The Municipal Council have acquired an area of Mow 0. 1. 6. 8. on Point Road from the Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. for Tls. 6,140. On Dalny Road an area of Mow 0. 1. 5. 8. has been purchased from the China Realty Co., for Tls. 2,212. An area of Mow 2. 0. 7. 9. of surplus land belonging to The Municipal Council. On Liaoyang Road Cad. lot 1747 has been sold to the Chinese Industrial Gas Co., Ltd. for Tls. 24,948.

RECENT SALES

A large foreign house 10½ mow of land in Route de Boissezon is reported as having been sold for Tls. 220,000.

2 more lots in Columbia Circle.

An area of 2 Mow 4 on Sinza Road with old foreign houses, title deed.

5 Mow 8.9.8. on Route de Zikawei, title deed.
1 Mow 2.4.0. on Chekiang Road, title deed.
4 Mow 5.8.0. Hungjao Road, fangtan.
2 Mow 7.5.4. Hungjao Road, fangtan.
2 Houses on Great Western Road.
May Lee Court, Great Western Road Tls. 455,000.

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The *Review* still has on hand a few copies of the following books dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs:

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"I was severely ill with double pneumonia," states the Rev. D. A. C. Packett, of Natimuk, Victoria, "and afterwards, through poverty of blood, I was never really well and strong. I had a lot of study to do, and gradually lost my appetite, and could not sleep at night.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, June 28, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $364.46
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $360.36
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 15.80
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 15.61

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Steady — Business Done 5,640,000 Shares

June 28, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Jun. 26	Tue. Jun. 27
11⅛	1⅝	—	Adams Express	11¼	11⅝
121½	42½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	117½	117¼
21¼	4	—	Allis Chalmers	21¼	21¼
95½	29⅝	4.00	American Can	93¾	92½
19⅝	2	—	American & Foreign Power	17⅝	17
41½	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	34½	35
13	1⅛	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	11¼	11½
20⅞	1½	—	American Metal Co.	18½	18¾
36⅞	5⅛	—	American Smelting	34¾	35½
137¾	70¼	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	129⅝	128¼
93	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	91¼	91½
40½	11	1.00	American Waterworks	37⅞	38½
19⅝	8	—	Anaconda Copper	16⅞	16⅞
18½	4¼	—	Atlas Corporation	17⅞	17⅝
151¾	28¾	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	65½	65⅜
28¼	3¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	23¼	24⅝
42	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	42	42
48⅛	18	1.60	Borden Company	34⅞	34⅜
20	3⅜	—	Borg Warner	20	20
20⅝	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	17⅜	17⅞
92	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	92	92¾
47⅞	19	2.00	Chase National Bank	30½	30¼
40¼	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	40¼	41
35	5	—	Chrysler	35	36¼
26⅞	4¼	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	25½	25½
7⅝	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	4⅞	4⅞
68¾	31½	3.40	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	58⅜	59½
16¼	3⅝	—	Continental Oil	16¼	16¼
77½	24¾	3.00	Corn Products	77½	78½
7⅝	1½	—	Coty Inc.	6½	6½
8¾	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	3¼	3⅜
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	16	16⅝
58	28	3.00	Drug Incorporated	54½	57
88¼	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	80½	80⅜
87⅞	35¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	81	80¼
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	36⅝	35¾
16	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	12¾	13
5⅞	⅞	—	Fox Film "A"	3¼	3½
9⅝	2⅞	—	General Aviation	8¾	8⅝
26¼	8½	.40	General Electric	24⅞	24⅜
40¼	19⅝	1.60	General Foods	37⅛	37¼
29⅝	7⅝	1.00	General Motors	29⅜	30½
39½	6½	1.00	General Railway Signal	39½	39
24	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	23⅛	23
37¾	5¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	37⅛	37¼
34½	8⅝	—	International Cement	33¼	34⅜
41⅜	10⅝	.60	International Harvester	41⅜	41½
18⅝	3½	—	International Nickel	18¼	18⅛
19⅞	2⅝	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	18	18½
53	10	—	Johns Manville	53	52
21¾	4⅞	—	Kennecott	20	20⅛
70⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	69	71
94¾	34⅞	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	92¾	94¼
27¾	9	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	23½	22¾
23⅜	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	23	23⅛
25⅞	3½	—	Montgomery Ward	25⅞	26⅛
54½	19¾	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	34½	34⅜
39⅞	8¾	—	New York Central	39⅞	41⅛
48¼	13¾	8%S	North American Company	32¾	32¾
37	16⅞	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	29¾	29⅜
6⅜	1½	—	Packard Motors	5⅞	5⅞
29¼	6½	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	29¼	30¼
4⅝	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	3⅜	3⅝
15⅜	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	15⅝	15½
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	53½	54
13½	2½	—	Radio Corporation	9¾	9¾
7¾	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	4⅛	4
46	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45½	45
37½	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	37½	37⅜
8¾	2½	—	Shell Union	8½	8⅝
18½	2¾	—	Simmons Company	17¾	17¾
14¼	5¼	—	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14¼	14¼
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	25	25⅛
34¼	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	19	19¼
39⅝	19⅞	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	39⅝	39½
24⅜	9¼	1.00	Texas Corporation	24⅜	24⅜
32	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	32	31⅝
8⅛	2⅛	—	Trans America	7¾	8⅛
41¼	15½	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	41½	41¼
17	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific	117	119⅛
135½	6½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	33⅝	33⅞
14¼	3½	.40	United Corporation	18	12¾
24	9¼	1.20	United Gas Improvement	22½	22¼
15½	1¼	—	U. S. Rubber	14¼	14½
58⅜	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	58⅝	58⅞
47⅞	11	2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	47⅞	46¾
27⅜	5¼	—	Vanadium	26¼	26¼
6¼	½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	5¾	5½
48¼	15⅝	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	47⅝	47¼
45¾	22	2.40	Woolworth	45¾	56½

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